

# ARMY



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### This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

Officials of the War and Navy Departments are busily engaged with final details of their preliminary budget estimates for 1938. The Bureau of the Budget has set September 15 as the deadline, while hearings in defense of the departmental estimates will be held in October. In view of steadily rising costs there is little doubt that increases will be necessary to maintain the forces at their present level.

The Japanese squadron has sailed from New York. We trust the officers, midshipmen, and enlisted men enjoyed their stay in the United States as much as the Americans enjoyed having them. The cordiality and friendship that characterized the visit bespeaks the feelings of the two peoples.

How fortunate it was that it was discovered in time that General Craig would have jeopardized his Army commission had he taken the oath as commissioner to the Harvard University Tercentenary? The Army and the country needs the Chief of Staff too much to permit him to endanger his position.

It's good news that the Shipping Board Bureau is planning to present a building program of 350 vessels for the American Merchant Marine, but it won't mean much until the ships actually get into the water and in operation. And nothing can be done until the President appoints the Maritime Commission. For the present, then, the Merchant Marine will be in the position the Navy was for so many years: old ships in the water but a fine fleet on paper.

In a few weeks the General Board of the Navy will present Secretary Swanson with its completed study on the Navy and Marine Corps selection system. The Secretary should give it immediate publicity in order that the service may study its recommendations and express its views before final legislation is presented to Congress. Remedial legislation can be enacted if supported by a united service.

Command of American forces in Spanish waters falls on the capable shoulders of Capt. William F. Amsden, commander of the USS Quincy. In spite of the difficulties that marked the construction of the Quincy she seems to be performing with satisfaction her duties as flagship.

Col. Philip B. Fleming, CE, USA, who has contributed so much to the construction phase of the Administration's recovery program, and who recently was in charge of construction at Passamaquoddy tidal project, has been appointed director of the Resettlement Administration's inspection Division.

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First of the new powerful cutters being built for the United States Coast Guard, seven of which will be completed by Dec. 31. Upper photo shows the cutter "George W. Campbell," commanded by Comdr. E. G. Rose, upper left. Lower photo shows the cutter "William J. Duane," commanded by Comdr. P. L. Roach, upper right.

### New Coast Guard Cutters

With the new Coast Guard cutter the George W. Campbell's trials already completed and the completion of the building of the William J. Duane, Aug. 1, 1936, the Coast Guard is looking forward with a great deal of pride to the completion of five additional cutters before Jan. 1, 1937.

The Samuel D. Ingham, Roger B. Taney, George M. Bibb, Alexander Hamilton and John C. Spencer, all named after former Secretaries of the Treasury, are being constructed at the Philadelphia, New York and Charleston, S. C., Navy Yards and when completed will be the largest, speediest and most efficient vessels the Coast Guard ever has had.

These seven vessels will not only prove a great asset to the Coast Guard in carrying out its peacetime work, but will also be a welcomed addition to the United States Navy in time of war.

In design the cutters are a modification of the Navy twin screw gunboat, the chief modifications being to eliminate armor, protective deck and plotting room, the use of wood deck and the use of the weight thus made available for heavier machinery and hull. The engine-room and fire-room were extended upward to the main deck and the arrange-

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### Navy Selection Study

Planning to complete its study of the Navy selection system by Sept. 15, 1936, the Navy General Board, it is understood, has struck several snafus and may be delayed in making its report until the latter part of the month.

Rear Adm. Frank B. Upham, USN, Chairman of the General Board, who retires Oct. 1, 1936, has been greatly interested in the study of the personnel situation and is anxious to complete the final draft of recommendations and make a report to the Secretary of the Navy before he retires from the Service.

With the return of Secretary of Navy Swanson to his desk this week, Admiral Upham is considered likely to bring the study to a close within as short a period of time as possible so that the Secretary may make a complete study of the report. However, the Secretary has been keeping in close touch with the board's activities and the various proposals which were under consideration despite the fact he was away from the Department.

One recommendation which the Board is expected to make in its report has already been acted upon by the Navy Department. That is the elimination of two year examinations for ensigns. The

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### Congress Committees Reshaped by Primaries

With much legislation of importance to National Defense anticipated in the 75th Congress, it appears that there will be a considerable shake-up among those who play an important part in the drafting and passage of Service bills—the Military and Naval legislative and appropriations committees.

Retirements, deaths and defeat at the polls have taken their toll, making it certain that many new faces will be seen around the Service committee tables when they organize next January. If the Democrats retain control of Congress, three of the committees will have new chairmen—the Senate Naval Affairs, House Military Affairs and the House subcommittee in charge of military appropriations—while the others will lose a number of their most influential members.

Senator Morris Sheppard, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, will again head that group. He was renominated by Texas Democrats and is assured of reelection. Representative Carl Vinson, Dem. of Ga., also has been renominated and will return to head the House Naval Committee if his party is successful in November. Representative Glover Cary, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of naval appropriations, has the Democratic nomination from his district in Kentucky, and has no Republican opposition. If the Democrats organize the House and defeats among the ranking majority members of the House Appropriations Committee do not make vacancies among the other subcommittee chiefs, he will again head that group.

Representative Lister Hill of Alabama will fall heir to the chairmanship of the Military Affairs Committee in the House. Representative John J. McSwain, chairman of the body in the 74th Congress, died recently, after deciding not to run for reelection. The Senate appropriations subcommittee chiefs, Senator James Byrnes of South Carolina, naval appropriations, and Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, military appropriations, both will return, the former winning his primary which is tantamount to election and the latter not up for reelection this year. Committee realignments, however, resulting from the death of Senator Fletcher, may bring about a new chairman for either or both of these posts.

The new Congress is expected to have many National Defense problems before it. The appropriation bills are likely to equal the record Defense supply bills of this year if not exceed them. The Army and Navy budget estimates are now being whipped into final shape for presentation to the Bureau of the Budget, Sept. 15—the deadline. What they contain is kept secret and the size of the estimates is not revealed until the President sends his budget message to Congress in January. It is known, however, that the Navy is asking for an increase of 5,000 enlisted men. It will need additional money for construction of the two battleships to be

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## Attempted Bombing of Destroyer USS Kane Discussed by Editors

Considerable discussion by editors of the nation's newspapers followed the incident last Sunday in which the destroyer USS Kane was object of an attempted bombing off the coast of Spain. The State Department immediately sent warnings to both the rebel and loyalist forces, and in the opinion of the editors, this is about all that could be done. They generally agree that it was highly probable that the airplane was too high to see the American flag on the vessel.

"Some years ago an American destroyer in the Yangtze opened fire, in the course of rescuing a group of beleaguered Americans, on Chinese troops ashore," says the New York Herald Tribune. "Save for that incident, the shells with which the USS Kane replied to the airplane which attacked her off Cadiz were the first, if memory serves, to be fired 'in anger' by an American war vessel since the World War. One does not like to think of the possible consequences had the airplane's bombs—or even the shells, for that matter—found their target; but as it is the episode is reassuring because of the calm with which it has been taken. There have been times when a much lesser affair would have set the headlines screaming, and an excitable public crying for action. Some may recall the feverish spring of 1914, for example, where the Wilson administration built up an essentially ridiculous dispute over a salute of the American flag at Tampico into a naval mobilization and finally into the capture of Vera Cruz.

"Today the American people are in a mood to tread more cautiously among these explosive eggs of national honor, military glamour and foreign wars. A bitter struggle like the Spanish civil war cannot be easily constrained within the nice rules of international law; it means that there is some inevitable risk to American nationals and to the ships sent in to get them, but most Americans can understand that and accept it. That seems to be the State Department's attitude. One may suspect that both the Kane and the department have a better idea of the airplane's identity than has been confessed, for it would be most unlikely that a government plane should be in that area or should wish to bomb a destroyer (since all Spanish men-of-war in those waters are in the hands of the government), but by assuming that the bomber may have belonged to either side and by addressing protests equally to both, the State Department has softened the issue as much as possible. The public appears to agree—implying a steadiness which should relieve the authorities of fears for the domestic effect of possible further 'incidents'."

Taking somewhat the same stand the Baltimore Sun says:

"We are dealing here not with a major incident about which our government needs to be deeply disturbed but with a mere mistake. It is clear that neither the loyalists or the rebels would care knowingly to fire on the flag of the United States.

"It is thirty-eight years since Santiago and Manila Bay, and all for which the year 1898 stands is old stuff in Spain as it is in the United States. It is probable that in this case the bombing plane was too high to permit the pilot to see the American flag. This assumption is the more reasonable because none of the bombs seem to have come near the vessel and because the Kane's own antiaircraft guns do not seem to

have come near the plane. In such circumstances we do not need to go much further than we have already gone by way of remonstrance. Spain has troubles enough as it is without getting on a high horse about a few bombs that did no harm."

The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks that "firing upon an American warship in the Mediterranean, whether by a loyalist or a rebel plane, was an act which called for the prompt protest that President Roosevelt has made through the State Department. It is quite possible that the identity of the Kane was unknown to the bomber. But this is the second time an American ship has been thus attacked while endeavoring to assist in the evacuation of American citizens.

"The first case was that of the liner Excambion, engaged in the same task. If the second was a deliberate attack on an American warship it is the more serious. In view of the lack of evidence, it was perfectly proper to protest to both sides. There was neither any breach of neutrality nor recognition of the rebels as belligerent in the action."

Under the heading "Remember the Maine," the Washington Post comments thus:

"It is generous, and tactful, of the Secretary of State to assume that the attempted bombing of an American warship off Cadiz was due to a belief of the presumably Spanish fliers that the vessel belonged to the opposing side in that country's civil war. But none know better than Mr. Hull that the true explanation may be far otherwise.

The destroyer Kane was attacked off a section of the coast under rebel control by a plane whose description tallies with some which the revolting forces are known to have obtained from a country whose government is sympathetic with their aims. As is said in the instructions telegraphed to our embassy in Madrid 'it is not conceivable that a government plane would knowingly make such an attack.' The presumption, therefore, is that the blame for this wanton action, whether or not unwitting, rests with the rebels.

"Unfortunately, the logic of the situation in the Spanish civil war operates to confirm this hypothesis. In one way or another an act of aggression against foreign nationals committed by the rebels may be so construed as to react to their benefit. Such acts emphasize the inability of the Madrid government to fulfill the functions of a stable regime, and thereby indirectly magnify the capacities of the opponents of the government. Moreover, there is an inevitable tendency to hold the established government responsible for the acts of its nationals, whether rebellious or not. This is strengthened by the fact that it is extremely difficult to bring home responsibility to leaders of a rebellion which has been accorded no diplomatic recognition and therefore has no standing in international law.

"It is, therefore, entirely possible that the attack on the Kane was not accidental. In that case it may obviously be followed by another, and perhaps more successful, effort to embroil this or other countries in the Spanish mess, to the detriment of the hard-pressed government at Madrid. The argument is at least sufficiently plausible to demand the greatest public restraint, not only with regard to the incident which has occurred, but also in respect to any which may lie ahead."

### Philippine Defense Plan

(Following is the fourth installment of the text of Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's "Report on National Defense in the Philippines" in which as Military Advisor to the Philippine President and Field Marshal of the Philippines he presents his plan for making the islands defensively impregnable.)

#### General Character of the Army

The Philippine Defense System guarantees, if efficiently administered, a maximum of protection at a minimum of expense. It reposes responsibility for ultimate defense, not in a costly professional force that could conceivably be made the instrument of autocracy, but in the people themselves, the final repository of power in a democracy. Fundamentally the plan does nothing more than to prescribe the methods and provide the means whereby the Filipino citizenry, normally engaged in pursuits of peace, can prepare itself to exert its full defensive power whenever necessary.

The plan completely negates any possibility of employing the Army in aggressive action and makes no attempt to attain a more militaristic objective than the development of each island in the Archipelago as a citadel of defensive strength. While, in modern times, no government will admit an intent to use military force offensively, the Philippine Government is one of the few whose word in this respect is not susceptible to a suspicion of doubt. No method exists, and none is projected, for utilizing the new Army beyond the limits of its own territory. In a nation that is the sole occupant of an isolated island group, with no merchant marine to convert into troop carriers, and with no fleet to protect a troop ship against even the weakest of naval attacks, the impossibility of employing an army in an overseas campaign must be obvious, even to the professional alarmist who can discover dastardly intent in innocence itself.

The Army, to be composed principally of a Reserve Force of citizen soldiers, contains also a small Regular Element made up of individuals who follow the profession of arms as a career, and who are constantly in the service of the Government. The Reserve Force is to consist

of those able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 21 and 50 who have been duly trained for military service, and thereafter assigned to the Reserve Force.

To attain a high level of efficiency at little cost in the Reserve Force, the plan requires the individual to undergo military training as a duty to the State. Under this type of system, generally known as Universal Military Service, training is normally accomplished by the annual conscription of young men of a given age, and their intensive training under professional soldiers. The average length of the training period must be sufficient to attain required training standards, but in the interests of governmental economy must be no greater than this. Moreover, the shorter the period the less the sacrifice required from the individual, particularly in the demands made upon his time during productive years. To satisfy these somewhat conflicting considerations, the Philippine system resorts to various expedients. It provides for elementary military training as a by-product of public school education and affords military instruction on Sundays and holidays to young men not attending school. Later, during the years that the individual remains subject to military service after completion of his principal tour of instruction, the plan provides for short refresher courses, mainly on week-ends. By liberal use of these and similar methods the length of the principal training period is limited, for the average trainee, to five and one-half months, whereas none of the larger European countries has felt justified in reducing this period below twelve months, while some have fixed it at twenty-four.

The Regular Force, because of its higher unit cost, is to be maintained at the lowest level consistent with performance of its missions. It will have four principal duties, of which the first is to operate the training system for civilians; the second is to provide in peace and in war the technical and administrative overhead required by the entire military establishment; the third is to insure continuous availability of a reasonably strong and highly trained military force for whatever use the government may choose to make of it; and the fourth is to perform the police work throughout the

Islands that has heretofore been carried out by the Philippine Constabulary. Ultimate strength of the Professional element will be 930 officers and approximately 10,000 enlisted men.

An army developed under the principle of universal service is necessarily a progressive growth that can attain its maximum results only after there has elapsed a period of years equal to the length of time the trained citizen remains attached to the Reserve Force. Under the Philippine law, this total length of obligation is to be 30 years, of which the first ten comprise the individual's assignment to the First Reserve, and the two succeeding decades his service in the Second and Third Reserves, respectively.

The first objective of the Philippine Plan is the training, organizing, and equipping of the First Reserve. Forty thousand will be trained each year, to be organized into Reserve Divisions, supported by auxiliary arms and services. Each Division will be located in and responsible for the defense of the particular geographical area in which its individual members ordinarily reside. During the succeeding ten-year period the Second Reserve will be similarly organized, equipped, supported, and finally, the Third Reserve will accumulate for employment as replacement, maintenance, and auxiliary troops.

The controlling principle in the tactical organization for land forces is the development of military units for the performance of specific missions. The tactical formations prescribed for the new Army differ in essential details from those found in any other, and in particular cases even show variations among themselves, so as to conform to the particular defense problems in the different regions of the Philippines.

Tactical organization must, of course, be such as to produce the essential qualities of mobility and fire power. Nothing is more important to the effectiveness of an army than an ability to move rapidly. A law of physics that applies equally to warfare is that while striking force increases directly with the mass applied, it increases according to the square of the speed of the application. Through proper organization in all echelons, through the development and perfection of reliable

combat units capable of speedy maneuver, and through the improvement of transportation, maintenance, communication, and supply arrangements, the objective of maximum speed must be pursued. These truisms apply to all armies but, in application, they differ widely. Mobility in a jungle does not imply an equal mobility in a developed region, and the means by which it is attained differ as completely as do the characteristics of terrain in which armies operate.

From the moment that the forces of any potential enemy should appear upon the horizon, the task of the Philippine Army becomes that of foiling the purpose of the attacker and inflicting upon him the utmost in casualties during every hour of the day and night. To hold the enemy under destructive fires, to concentrate upon him the maximum volume of fire at every point where he is operating at a disadvantage, particularly at the moment he attempts to effect a lodgement on shore, is the mission of every unit of the defending force. A war of relentless attrition, of resistance from the water's edge to the furthestmost retreat left available to the defending army, is the doctrine and purpose of any military unit that finds itself in the inescapable situation that faces the Philippine military establishment. Consequently, the mobility sought is that applying particularly to small units which, while giving ground stubbornly and skillfully where forced to do so, can by quick local concentration strike back in speedy counterstrokes and with overwhelming fire at every opportunity presented. Tactical mobility and fire power secured through individual and collective training of soldiers, intimate knowledge of the country in which the operation takes place, and proper armament represent the basic needs of the new Army. Obviously, units should be relatively small, free of all impediments that cannot be easily transported over difficult country, and trained to a minimum of dependence upon elaborate supply establishments and a maximum utilization of local resources for transportation and subsistence. Conservation of ammunition, simplicity in supply, messing and camping arrangement, and development of the utmost endurance and hardihood among the

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### Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Text of addresses at Second Army Critique; Complete list of umpires for Third Army Maneuvers; Effect of primary elections on Army appropriations committee; Naval officers mentioned for appointment to new Merchant Marine Commission; General Douglas MacArthur's lecture to the Philippine Command and General Staff School; War Department outlines policy for extended active duty for Air reservists;

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.

### The Military Situation in Spain

With the civil war in Spain now seven weeks old and the first hope of the Fascist Rebels for a quick victory by a well planned coup-de-tat gone, the conflict has settled down into a contest between a small comparatively well-trained and well-officered army under strong leadership against greatly superior numbers, largely untrained, poorly led and without a strong decisive high command.

As the fighting drags along in several parts of the country without decisive result, the revolutionist cause is enhanced by its slow but steady advances and the conflicting forces in the Madrid Government which together with the ineptness of its desertion-ridden and "purged" Army general staff has made the Loyalist prosecution of the campaign ineffective. On the other hand, the longer the war lasts the more the advantage turns toward the Government. Its untrained militia will become more seasoned and in the long run the Insurrectionist minority will be worn down by mass strength of the Government.

Definite figures as to the size of the combating armies are not available. The total strength of the Spanish Army, including all components at the time of the insurrection was 216,300. This included 7,300 officers and 110,000 men of the Regular Army stationed in Spain proper, 32,000 Civil Guards, 16,000 Custom Guards and 17,000 Assault Guards, and probably 34,000 troops in Morocco of which 9,000 were Moors. When the rebellion broke out July 17 in Morocco and spread all over Spain, practically all of the Moroccan Army and perhaps two thirds of the Regular Army in Spain went with the Rebel Cause. The bulk, however, of the Guard units remained loyal. The Civil Guards (the gendarme) the Custom Guards, and the Assault Guards (special police used in riots, etc.) are considered a well-disciplined, efficient part of the Army. Composed of specially selected ex-non-commissioned officers of the Army, they have always been an important part of Spain's fighting forces.

Although a considerable number of soldiers are known to have deserted their rebelling officers, young Monarchist and Fascist organizations, together with a considerable number of peasants under the influence of the clergy, have joined the Rebel forces. Press estimates of the size of the Revolutionist Army put its strength at about 85,000, with 60,000 in the North and 25,000 in the South.

The great bulk of the Government Army consists of semi-trained militia, civilian workers from the cities, and peasants. In addition, some of the Army remained loyal, a large part of the Navy, and the Civil Guard and similar units. Press estimates put the strength of the Government forces at 130,000, with 60,000 in Catalonia, 50,000 in Madrid and 20,000 on the Northern coast. The effectiveness of the Government Army has been lowered, reports indicate, by the unwillingness of the Madrid Government to trust its trained troops in the front line, fearing desertions to the other side. The armed militia, however, are said to have fought with surprising courage and

have given the Rebels unexpected resistance.

The rebellion had undoubtedly been carefully planned for months. Behind it were the hitherto privileged classes—the clergy, aristocracy, capitalists, Fascists and monarchists—who saw in the political revolution which had not only already resulted in radical changes in Spain's economic set-up and promised still more, a threat only to be averted by force of arms. With the acendency of the Popular Front Government to power in last February's elections, the Government, composed principally of Left Republicans but whose strength in the Cortes depended upon the strong Communist and Socialist Parties, passed law after law in favor of the workers and peasants, and directed at the upper classes.

To guard against a revolt in the Army, the Popular Front paralleled their campaign against the wealthy landowners, employers classes and the church, by attempting to "purge" it of officers who might be sympathetic to the upper classes and replacing them by officers whose loyalty to the Republican was not questioned. General Francisco Franco was relieved as Chief of Staff of the Army and sent to the command of the Canary Islands. General Manuel Goded, head of the 3rd Inspectorship was sent to the Balearic Islands. At the same time, General Emilio Mola was relieved from command in Morocco and General Miguel Cabanellas was relieved as Chief of the Civil Guards in Madrid.

However the Popular Front Government, led as it was by the Left Republicans under Azana, was not radical enough for a large part of the Left supporters. Strikes and riots were widespread. Fights between Fascists and Communists were common. Conditions grew steadily worse. The revolutionists laid their plans to seize control of the country.

The plan was to start the revolt in Morocco, gain control of the Army, transport the troops to Cadiz and Algeiras across the Strait of Gibraltar, join with the garrisons there and at Seville and march on Madrid. General Franco, military leader of the plot, was to fly from the Canary Islands to Morocco and take command of the revolting army. General Mola, stationed at Pamplona, would take command of the revolt in the North and after getting the Northern Provinces under his control march on Madrid. General Goded would take over the Government in the Balearic Islands, fly to Barcelona and attempt to take the Province of Catalonia, where a Left Wing Government ruled almost independent of Madrid.

The first part of the plan went off without trouble. The uprising in Morocco was successful. Franco, with a body of troops crossed the Strait and took possession of the southern cities of Cadiz, Algeiras and La Linea. The garrison at Seville under General Queipo de Llano took charge of the city. In the north, the cities of Zaragoza, Burgos, Pamplona, Bilbao, Ferrol, Coruna, San Sebastian, Oviedo and others fell into rebel hands. Revolts broke out in Madrid, Malaga, Valencia, Alicante and Cartagena, but after considerable fighting the Government retained control in those places. General Goded was defeated in his attempt to capture Barcelona. He was captured and later executed. A counter attack by Government forces regained several of the cities on the North coast, though General Mola retained control of the Northern provinces.

General Mola then advanced on Madrid from Burgos and by July 25th was into the passes of the Guadarrama Mountains, 50 miles northwest of the capital. There he met Government troops and rather heavy fighting ensued, in which artillery and airplanes were engaged. Failing to push through the mountains, General Mola held his lines here and turned his attention to solidifying his control of the northern provinces. Besides occupying the interior country the Rebel Army set itself to dislodge the Government controlled northern seaports.

While the failure of General Goded at Barcelona was a blow to the Rebel Cause, the chief block to its success was the failure of the greater part of the Navy to come over to the revolutionaries. The

Spanish Navy consisted of two 15,452 battleships mounting 12-inch guns, two first class cruisers of 10,000 tons carrying 8-inch guns, five 6-inch gun smaller cruisers, 17 destroyers, 13 submarines, two minelayers, five first class gunboats, a seaplane carrier and smaller craft.

The only ships definitely known to be on the Revolutionist's side are the battleship Espana, the first-class cruiser, Canarias, the 7,850 ton cruiser, Almirante Cervera and a destroyer or two. The defection of these three ships leaves the Government with the other battleship, Jaime 1st, the other first-class cruiser, the Baleares, two 7,850 ton cruisers, the Libertad and Miguel de Cervante, the 5,502 ton cruiser, Republica, the 4,000 ton cruiser, Mendez Nunez, and the following destroyers, Sanchez Barciztegui, Almirante Juan Fernandez, Jose Luis Diez, Lepanto, Alcala Galiano, Churrucua, Almirante Valdes, Almirante Antequera, Almirante Miranda, Gravina, Escano, Ulloa, Jorge Juan, Ciscar, Alsedo, Velasco and Lazaga, and the submarines and smaller vessels.

The most important result of the Navy's loyalty has been to seriously interfere with General Franco's plans in the south. Had he been able to bring over without delay the larger part of the Moroccan Army, he would probably now be either attacking Madrid or occupying it. As it has been, the Navy has been able to block the transport of troops across the Strait. Two or three transports have been slipped by with the aid of the Rebel Navy and the lessened efficiency of the Loyalist Navy due to the imprisonment of officers believed to be Rebel sympathizers. Many of the ships, it is reported are principally officered by warrant and petty officers. To surmount this blockade, General Blanco has been transporting troops by plane. Every half hour, each day, according to reports, twenty men leave Spanish Morocco for the mainland.

Aviation, however, has played a larger part than this in the campaign. Madrid has been bombed by rebel planes at least three times, without, however, doing great damage. Planes have participated in practically all of the battles, and the Government battleship Jaime 1st was badly damaged in Malaga harbor by rebel air bombers. The air strength of each side cannot be estimated. At the beginning of hostilities there were 273 Army planes in Spain and 40 in Morocco, almost all of which were of an old type. Reports do not indicate how many of these were taken over by each side, although the Rebels undoubtedly have all of the Moroccan planes. In addition, the Government has received at least 25 planes from France and the Rebels at least 34 new German and Italian craft. It would seem that from the greater air activity of the Rebels that they had the stronger air force. However there have been reports that the Government has a number of planes at Madrid which it is reluctant to use for fear of their aviators deserting to the enemy.

Augmented by reinforcements from Morocco, General Franco moved northward early in August, took Merida and then Badajoz on the Portuguese border. Soon after, he formed a junction with General Mola's forces in the North and began an advance on Madrid from the Southwest, directed through Cacares, Trujillo and Talavera. Meanwhile another Rebel force launched a strong attack on the Government naval base at Malaga. Government troops took the offensive with an attack on Cordoba, about 75 miles northeast of Seville.

Following the success of the Government forces in Catalonia at the very start of hostilities, their efforts have apparently been directed toward solidifying their own position and emerging as a separate state if Madrid falls to the Rebels. Catalan forces have been attacking Zaragoza, but without success. They recently launched an attack on the Rebel held Balearic Islands. In the advent Madrid and the rest of Spain falls under a Fascist Government, France would be vitally interested in seeing a separate state under a Leftist Government established in Catalonia, especially if it held the Balearic Islands and the naval base at Palma.

With support from General Blanco, in-

### The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. John H. Hughes and Brig. Gen. David L. Stone, upon their selection to be major generals of the line, USA.

Comdr. Edwin T. Short, USN, commander of the USS Cushing, and Lt. Comdr. A. G. Noble, USN, commander of the USS Cassin, which vessels were placed in commission last week.

Maj. William P. Richards, USMC, upon breaking the record for the dismounted pistol course with a score of 100 percent.

cluding Moroccan native troops and the Foreign Legion, General Mola launched an attack on San Sebastian and Irun on the northern coast. As this was written, Irun was about to fall to the rebels. With control of the San Sebastian-Irun area and most of the northern coast, the Rebels will be in a strong position. The Rebel Navy which has been playing an important part in the bombardment of the two northern cities will be free to assist the forces in Mediterranean, assisting in opening up to some extent, General Franco's communications to Morocco. In addition, General Mola can direct his whole attention toward Madrid. At this writing, General Mola's southern front is still in the Guadarrama Mountains, while General Franco is pressing Talavera, about 60 miles southwest of Madrid.

Meanwhile, reports indicate that all is not well with the Government in Madrid. The war cabinet is headed by a Left Republican, Jose Giral Pereira, former Navy Minister, but in addition there has been created a committee of representatives of all of the Popular Front parties. This committee, in which there are representatives of the Socialist, Communists and Anarcho-Syndicalist groups is said to actually run the Government. This organization, or rather lack of it has been the weakest link in the Government's armor. Without strong leadership, the prosecution of the campaign has greatly suffered.

Latest dispatches indicate that the Madrid Government recognizes the unsatisfactory condition of its military organization and command but have been prevented from instituting reforms by the Left extremists. The moderate Socialist leader Indalecio Prieto and his followers are proposing that a regular army of volunteers be established under a unified command. All volunteers under the plan would be enlisted for six months and the Government could extend the term. Communist and other radical groups, however, oppose the move, for while the unified regular army would undoubtedly prove more efficient against the Rebels, it would also later support the constitutional government against attempts of the extremists to overthrow it and establish communism. They therefore favor continuation of the present militia.

Outcome of the Government's attempt to reorganize the Army will undoubtedly have an important effect upon the outcome of the rebellion. A recent report estimates General Franco's forces at 10,000 and General Mola's at 15,000 not including untrained or unfit men used to guard their communications. If these figures are approximately correct, it is indicated that, despite the Rebels present favorable position, they are falling extensive reinforcements hardly strong enough to take Madrid.

Transcending the actual civil war itself is the strong partisanship of leading European powers with the warring factions. Fascist Italy and Germany have been openly sympathetic to the Rebels. A considerable number of new modern airplanes have been flown into the country with their Italian or German pilots staying on to fly them for the Rebels. Dispatches telling of the disabling of the Loyalist battleship Jaime 1st spoke of skillful bombing of the Rebel flyers and strongly intimated that they were Italian. (Please turn to Page 21)



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY

8

## Transportation of Baggage

Section II, Circular No. 12, War Department, 1936, has been rescinded and pending the revision of AR 30-960, June 12, 1931, the following changes in those regulations will be effective:

10. Allowances.  
b. Shipments within allowances.—Rescinded. See Paragraph 12a (1).

c. Shipments in excess of allowances.—On permanent change of station \* \* \*. In such cases the authorized baggage \* \* \* amount payable by the owner will not exceed the actual cost of transporting the excess weight from or to other points as authorized in paragraph 12a (1).

11. Professional books and papers.—a. Professional books and papers, including standard works of fiction, without limitation as to weight except as otherwise indicated, which the individuals concerned certify belong to them and pertain to their official duties, may, in addition to the allowances prescribed in paragraph 10a, be shipped at Government expense, under the same conditions as provided for authorized baggage, in the following cases:

(1) Officers, Army nurses, and warrant officers, upon permanent change of station, under the conditions of paragraph 12a (1).

(2) Officers, Army nurses, and warrant officers, upon retirement, under the conditions of paragraph 12a (6).

(3) Officers of the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps, to their first permanent stations, under the conditions of paragraph 12a (2).

(4) Contract surgeons, Army nurses, and members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, to their first permanent stations, and upon termination of active duty, under the conditions of paragraph 12a (3), (4), or (5), respectively.

(5) Noncommissioned officers of the first, second, and third grades, and noncommissioned officers of the fourth grade on the Detached Enlisted Men's List, upon permanent change of station, and upon retirement, but not to exceed 500 pounds, under the conditions of paragraph 12a (1) or (6), respectively.

(6) Civilian employees of the classified service, upon permanent change of station, but not to exceed 500 pounds, under the conditions of paragraph 12a (1).

b. Professional books and papers, including standard works of fiction, without limitation as to weight, which the individuals concerned certify belong to them and pertain to their official duties, may, in addition to the allow-

ances prescribed in paragraph 12c, be shipped at Government expense for graduates of the United States Military Academy, to their first permanent stations as commissioned officers, under the same conditions as provided for authorized baggage in paragraph 12c.

c. Certificate required.

(1) Form used; copies required.—The certificate as to the character of professional books and papers required by a and b above will be made in triplicate on W.D., Q.M.C. Form No. 219 (Certificate of Personal Property Shipped).

(2) Disposition.—See paragraph 28b.

d. Professional instruments of officers of the Medical Department.—\* \* \*.

e. Professional equipment of chaplains.—\* \* \*.

12. When shipment authorized.—a. Under competent travel orders, the permanent change of station allowance of authorized baggage (par. 10a) may be shipped at Government expense and any excess may be shipped therewith at personal expense under the conditions of paragraph 10c for—

(1) Any of the individuals named in paragraph 10a, upon permanent change of station, from the last permanent station to the new permanent station and/or from any points to any points, as may be desired by the owner. Any cost in the aggregate of all shipments so made over and above that which would have been allowed at Government expense on a like weight of authorized property shipped in one lot from the last permanent station to the new permanent station, as determined under paragraph 24, will be borne by the owner, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 14 and 22. Where any of such shipments are made from one or more places of storage within the continental limits of the United States excluding Alaska to the new permanent station in connection with a permanent change of station from a station without the continental limits of the United States including Alaska to a station within the continental limits of the United States excluding Alaska, the Government will, aside from the provisions of paragraph 22, bear the cost of transporting such shipments from the place or places of storage to the new permanent station within the prescribed weight allowance (par. 10a) and without regard to the provisions of paragraph 14 with respect thereto except where shipments are made in separated lots from a place of storage.

(2) Officers, Army nurses, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the first, second, third, and fourth grades, upon retirement, from the last permanent station of the individual and/or places of storage to one such place as may be designated by him as his home or in lieu thereof to one other place as may be desired by him. Any cost in the aggregate of all shipments so made over and above that which would have been allowed at Government expense on a like weight of authorized property shipped in one lot from the last permanent station to the place designated as home, as determined under paragraph 24, will be borne by the owner, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 14 and 22. Where any of such shipments are made from one or more places of storage within the continental limits of the United States excluding Alaska to a station within the continental limits of the United States excluding Alaska, the Government will, aside from the provisions of paragraph 22, bear the cost of transporting such shipments from the place or places of storage to the new permanent station within the prescribed weight allowance (par. 10a) and without regard to the provisions of paragraph 14 with respect thereto except where shipments are made in separated lots from a place of storage.

(3) Officers, Army nurses, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the first, second, third, and fourth grades, upon retirement, from the last permanent station of the individual and/or places of storage to one such place as may be designated by him as his home or in lieu thereof to one other place as may be desired by him. Any cost in the aggregate of all shipments so made over and above that which would have been allowed at Government expense on a like weight of authorized property shipped in one lot from the last permanent station to the place designated as home, as determined under paragraph 24, will be borne by the owner, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 14 and 22. Where any of such shipments are made from one or more places of storage within the continental limits of the United States excluding Alaska to a station within the continental limits of the United States excluding Alaska, the Government will, aside from the provisions of paragraph 22, bear the cost of transporting such shipments from the place or places of storage to the new permanent station within the prescribed weight allowance (par. 10a) and without regard to the provisions of paragraph 14 with respect thereto except where shipments are made in separated lots from a place of storage.

sions of paragraphs 14 and 22. Where any such individual is retired at a permanent station without the continental limits of the United States including Alaska or ordered therefrom to the continental limits of the United States excluding Alaska from retirement and then retired, the Government will, aside from the provisions of paragraph 22, bear the cost of transporting such shipments, if any, from the place or places of storage within the continental limits of the United States excluding Alaska to the designated home within the continental limits of the United States excluding Alaska within the prescribed weight allowance (par. 10a) and without regard to the provisions of paragraph 14 with respect thereto except where shipments are made in separated lots from a place of storage. (See e below.) The designation of a home for mileage purposes precludes the subsequent designation of another home for the purposes of transportation of baggage, but shipment may be made to another place, if the individual bears the additional cost. (See M.S. Comp. Gen., A-3374, October 18, 1930.) Retired persons ordered to active duty or officers wholly retired under R.S. 1252 are not entitled to shipment of baggage (see par. 13e (2) and 1).

(7) Rescinded. See paragraph 131.

d. A warrant officer appointed from any grade of enlisted men may be furnished transportation at Government expense for his authorized baggage from his last permanent station at which he was on duty as an enlisted man to his first permanent station at which he will be on duty as a warrant officer, on the following basis:

(1) The allowance specified in paragraph 10 for a non-commissioned officer of the first, second, third, or fourth grade, according to the grade of the enlisted man at the time of appointment as a warrant officer.

(2) 1,500 pounds for an enlisted man below the fourth grade at the time of appointment as a warrant officer.

e. Time limit in certain cases.—A period of one year from date of retirement, discharge, or decease is fixed as the time during which the shipment of authorized baggage or effects authorized in a (6) and (8) and b above may be made, except that—

f. Further shipment unauthorized.—The provisions of a, b, c, and d above cover but one continuous through shipment to ultimate destination of the same lot of authorized baggage or effects.

13. When shipment not authorized.—Shipment of baggage at Government expense is not authorized in the following cases:

i. For retired persons ordered to active duty, nor upon relief therefrom after having been ordered to active duty, in the absence of specific provisions therefor in the annual appropriation acts.

14. Combined allowances on change of station or retirement.—a. In one lot.—Whenever an individual is entitled, under these regulations and AR 30-965, to the shipment of authorized baggage and/or professional books and papers and/or a private mount, his aggregate allowance on property actually shipped will be based upon the requirement that he turn over to the Quartermaster Corps at one time at his last permanent station all of his property (i.e., authorized baggage and/or professional books and papers and/or private mount) which he expects to ship within any prescribed regulation allowance therefore under his orders for change of station or retirement from his last permanent station, except as provided in b below. See c below.

b. Separated lots.—The individual may, if he so desires, deviate from the requirement in above, and turn over for shipment, at different times and/or at the different places as authorized by regulations, any of his property which he is entitled to ship, provided that any additional expense resulting from such deviation is borne by the individual, except that separated shipment may be made at Government expense under the circumstances and limitations set forth in—

(1) Paragraphs 3 to 8, inclusive.

(2) Paragraph 12a (1) or (6).

(3) Paragraph 25, AR 30-965.

## Longevity Pay

Pending the printing of changes in AR 35-1680, June 23, 1936, paragraph 3 of those regulations has been changed as follows:

3. Types of service and when counted.  
b. Prior service in Revenue Cutter Service and Coast Guard.—For officers of the Army in the service on June 30, 1922, in computing longevity pay on and after May 18, 1920, all prior service as a commissioned officer, contract surgeon serving full time, warrant officer, enlisted man, or cadet (under the restrictions stated in b (1) above), in the Revenue Cutter Service or Coast Guard, may be counted. See sec. 11, act May 18, 1920 (41 Stat. 604; U.S.C. 10-683; sec. 1300, M.L., 1920). See also 27 Comp. Dec. 315 and 2 Comp. Gen. 271.

## Hold Airplane Secret

The War Department this week refused permission to Alexander P. de-Seversky to enter his low wing all-metal pursuit plane in the New York-Los Angeles Bendix Trophy race which started at Floyd Bennet Field yesterday. The Department recently placed a contract for 85 of these planes and Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, chief of the Air Corps, refused him permission to fly in the race "due to features of the plane considered a military secret."

## Frank Luke, jr., Memorial Trophy

The American Legion of Arizona presented the Frank Luke, jr., Memorial Trophy to the 79th Pursuit Squadron, General Headquarters Air Force, at Phoenix, Arizona, Thursday, September 3. The award was made for the highest aggregate score in annual gunnery record firing.

This trophy is presented in honor of one of the outstanding aviation heroes of the World War. It was awarded annually since 1931 to the pursuit pilot of the Air Corps stationed on the West Coast who made the highest gunnery score. The conditions of the award were changed this year to provide that the presentation should be made to the organization having the highest aggregate score. The winning squadron flew in a score of planes from its station at Barksdale Field to Phoenix to receive the award.

## Automobiles Get Priority

In accordance with action of the last Congress again permitting the transportation of privately owned automobiles to and from foreign stations, as part of the baggage allowance and without additional cost, the War Department has sent the following radio to the service:

"Hereafter one automobile per Regular Army officer traveling under orders will be given priority as household goods in shipment via Army transport."

## Deny Pay Increase to Guard Officers

In a decision rendered to Lt. Col. George W. Phillips, AGD, Pennsylvania National Guard, the Acting Comptroller General has ruled that National Guard officers are subject to the provisions of the Economy Act denying increased longevity pay so far as 15-day training is concerned.

Acting Comptroller General R. N. Elliott said in his opinion that while the longevity increase ban in the Economy Act did not apply to drill pay or to pay for appropriate duties, a 1933 decision considering pay for attending camps of instruction and maneuvers in the same category was erroneous. In making such a distinction, the Comptroller takes the stand that while attending camps of instruction and maneuvers, National Guardsmen are "non-civilian officers of the United States."



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## THE U. S. NAVY



## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

## USS Cassin Commissioned

The USS Cassin (DD372) was commissioned at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia at 1411 (E. D. S. T.) Aug. 21, 1936. The Commandant, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, was represented by Capt. F. C. Martin, USN, Captain of the Yard, who, acting upon orders from the Navy Department, placed the ship in commission following the traditional ceremony.

Lt. Comdr. A. G. Noble, USN, assumed command of the Cassin upon commissioning, having just been detached from command of the USS Dallas. Lt. F. R. Walker, USN, is the Executive Officer. Other officers are Lt. J. H. Simpson, USN, Lt. (jg) H. M. Marshall, USN, Lt. (jg) R. E. Van Meter, USN, Lt. (jg) L. A. Ellis, USN, Lt. (jg) J. R. Leeds, USN, and Ens. R. R. Ingersoll, USN.

The building of the Cassin was authorized on Aug. 3, 1933. She was built by the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, where the keel was laid on Oct. 1, 1934, and launched on Oct. 28, 1935. She was named for Captain Steven Cassin, USN, whose fame as the second in command at the battle of Lake Champlain is well known. It is interesting to note that the great-great-grandson of Captain Cassin, Lt. (jg) W. E. Howard, Jr. (CC), USN, is at present on duty at the Navy Yard as Docking Officer and supervised the first docking and undocking of the ship that bears his illustrious ancestor's name.

## Destroyer Bagley Launched

Destroyer No. 386, named the Bagley, was launched at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 3, 1936. Miss Belle Worth Bagley of Washington D. C., will act as sponsor for the destroyer which is named in honor of her brother, the late Ens. Worth Bagley, USN.

Ensign Bagley was killed during the attack on the batteries at Cardenas, Cuba, May 11, 1898, the first officer to lose his life during the Spanish-American war.

The first USS Bagley, Torpedo Boat No. 24, was authorized in 1898 and remained in service until 1919. The second vessel of that name was Destroyer No. 185 authorized in 1917 and now out of commission at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The new Bagley, of 1,500 tons displacement, was authorized under provisions for emergency construction for which funds were provided in June, 1934. She is scheduled for completion March 1, 1937.

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## Awarded Life Saving Medals

The Navy Department has forwarded to three enlisted men of the Navy silver life saving medals awarded to them by the Secretary of the Treasury for their rescues of persons from drowning.

The medals were sent to Harry Howard Rightmeyer, Boatswain's Mate 1st class, USN; Thomas Harold Ponder, Boatswain's Mate 1st class, USN, and Philip Earl Sanders, Boatswain's Mate 2nd class, USN.

Rightmeyer, serving in the USS Chester, went to the assistance of a shipmate, William Douglas Owens, who had fallen overboard from a plane on the cruiser's hangar deck in the harbor of Port Angeles, Wash., July 12, 1935. Owens was unable to swim. Rightmeyer dived from the quarterboom, towed Owens to the side of the ship where life buoys and lines were thrown to them and secured the lines for hoisting Owens on board the cruiser.

Ponder attached to the USS Peary was on deck when she picked up the survivors of the SS Silver Hazel wrecked off San Bernardino, P. I., Nov. 13, 1935. During the rescue operations, Ponder threw a heaving line to two men swimming in the water supporting a woman who was helpless. After they had been brought to the side of the ship where a Jacob's ladder had been rigged, one of the men attempted to hold the woman as he climbed aboard, but he lost his grip on her and she fell back into the water. Ponder slid down the ladder and at great risk succeeded in bringing her back to the ship's side to be hoisted aboard.

Sanders, attached to the USS Lexington rescued a shipmate from drowning Nov. 10, 1935. The man had fallen overboard from the airplane carrier in a rough sea and was helpless from being battered against the ship's side. Sanders, fully clothed, struggled through a small port, dived into the water and after strenuous efforts succeeded in getting the man into a small boat.

## 9 Overage Destroyers for Sale

The Navy Department on Sept. 2, 1936, offered for sale nine overage destroyers, totaling 10,100 tons which under the terms of the London Naval Treaty must be scrapped, reduced to hulks, or sunk by Dec. 31, 1936. A bond in the amount of \$10,000 will be required of the purchaser of each vessel to insure the fulfillment of this condition.

A harbor tug, the former USS Barnett, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, is also offered for sale.

Sealed bids for the sale of these vessels will be opened in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, on Sept. 17, 1936.

Four of the destroyers—the Harding, Luce, Meredith, and Murray—are out of commission at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. Five of them—the Morris, Mugford, O'Bannon, Renshaw and Tingey are out of commission at the destroyer Base, San Diego, Calif.

The destroyers were constructed during the period 1916-1919.

The Harding, Mugford, O'Bannon and Renshaw were built at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco; the Luce, Murray, and Meredith, by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy; and the Morris and Tingey, by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Squantum, Massachusetts.

## Navy Department Arrivals

The following officers have reported to the Navy Department for duty in Washington, D. C.

Lt. A. J. Bolton, Naval Operations.  
Lt. R. L. Bowman, Bureau of Navigation.  
Lt. A. R. Kline (SC), Bu. Supp. & Accounts.  
Lt. A. L. Waters (SC), Army Indust. College.  
Lt. (jg) A. W. Eyer (MC), Nav. Medical School.  
Lt. Comdr. P. A. McCole (DC), Bu. Medicine & Surgery.  
Lt. C. F. Cotton (CC), Bureau of Aeronautics.

## Enterprise to Be Launched

The Acting Secretary of the Navy has announced that the aircraft carrier Enterprise will be launched at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., at 12.20 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 3, 1936.

Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy has been designated as sponsor of this aircraft carrier by the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and will christen the vessel "USS Enterprise."

The sister ship of the Enterprise, USS Yorktown, was christened by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as she was launched on April 4, 1936.

Both aircraft carriers, of 20,000 tons displacement each, were authorized and funds provided for their construction by the Acts of Congress of June 16, 1935 which authorized the President of the United States to construct naval vessels within the terms and/or limits established by the London Naval Treaty of 1930.

The keel of the Enterprise was laid on July 16, 1934, and on Aug. 1, 1936, she was 78 per cent complete. She will be completed about July 1, 1937.

## Historic Naval Vessels

Presidential support for the proposal to bring historic vessels of the Navy to Washington was given in a letter from President Roosevelt to Representative Cochran of Missouri made public in the appendix of the *Congressional Record* as follows:

My Dear Mr. Cochran: I have your letter of May 21, 1936, regarding bill H. R. 7220, to provide for establishing in the District of Columbia the old cruiser Olympia as a memorial to the men and women who served in the War with Spain.

The Olympia is only one of four or five old naval vessels having historical and patriotic tradition, which should be preserved and made available to the public as national shrines.

Several bills have been introduced which propose the restoration and preservation of these old naval vessels at different localities. I have given this matter considerable thought and have come to the conclusion that the Constitution, the Constellation, the Hartford, the Olympia and the America should be restored, insofar as practicable, to their original condition and berthed together in the District of Columbia, along the Potomac River, on land belonging to the United States, and maintained as historical naval relics for the inspection and inspiration of all the people of the United States who wish to visit such vessels.

It is now contemplated that preliminary surveys may soon be made and that a comprehensive plan may be developed for the consideration of Congress looking to the gradual and orderly restoration and establishment of these vessels here in Washington, such work and expense to be spread over a period of 4 years. It is difficult to select any one of these vessels as having a better claim for preferential treatment than the others. It is my view that action on bills providing for the restoration and establishment at particular locations of any or all of the old vessels in reference should now be deferred pending the conclusion of the survey and study now contemplated.

I have the assurance of the Navy Department that the Olympia is not required to be scrapped by any provisions of existing naval treaties.

Respectfully,

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

## Aviation Cadet Regulations

All previous naval reserve circulars dealing with Aviation Cadet Regulations have been combined to form Chapter 5, Part II, Bureau of Navigation Manual and have been issued in Naval Reserve Circular Letter No. 17-36.

The chapter is subdivided into five sections dealing with the mission of cadets, the composition, the procurement, the training and general information.

One new qualification for elimination flight training is that candidates must be unmarried and remain so during only the first two years of active duty instead of the entire four years of the training course as was the rule previously.

## 3 Destroyers Commissioned

Three destroyers were placed in commission this week and two more are scheduled for commissioning before Sept. 11, 1936. These five vessels which were included in the Naval building program of 1933 were authorized and constructed from funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery acts of June 13, 1933.

The Porter and Moffett—of 1,850 tons designed displacement each—were commissioned Tuesday and Wednesday of this week at the Philadelphia and Boston navy yards, respectively.

The Cushing—of 1,500 tons designed displacement—was commissioned at the Puget Sound Navy Yard yesterday. The Perkins and Drayton, also of 1,500 tons displacement, are scheduled for commissioning Sept. 11 at the Puget Sound Navy Yard and Sept. 1 at the Boston Navy Yard, respectively.

When the ships were placed in commission this week by the Commandant of the Navy Yard at which they were completed, the following officers assumed command:

Porter, Comdr. Forrest B. Royal, USN.  
Moffett, Comdr. Andres H. Addoms, USN.

Cushing, Comdr. Edwin T. Short, USN.  
Comdr. Samuel P. Jenkins, USN, will assume command of the Perkins and Comdr. Ralph G. Penoyer, USN, will assume command of the Drayton when they are commissioned in September.

## Cancellation of Mail Matter

The Bureau of Navigation sent out the following circular letter this week regarding the cancellation of mail:

1. It is directed that Navy Mail Clerks and Assistant Navy Mail Clerks on vessels and at foreign shore stations be instructed to cancel all mail matter deposited in their post offices with the post-marking stamp of the activity at which mailed and to cooperate, insofar as is reasonable and practicable, with persons engaged in collecting naval cancellations.

2. If there is no cancellation stamp on board, or if the stamp in use is defective, this should be noted when the weekly inspection of the post office and its equipment is made, as required by reference (a), Bu. Nav. Manual, Article D-5308 (2), and a request for a new cancellation stamp should be submitted to the Postmaster, New York, N. Y., Supply Department, or the Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif., Supply Department.

## Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont—Under overhaul at Navy Yard, Norfolk, July 23-Sept. 22. Leaves for West Coast Oct. 1.

Henderson—Arrives Manila Sept. 5, leaves Sept. 8; arrives Guam Sept. 14, leaves Sept. 15; arrives Honolulu Sept. 28, leaves Oct. 1; arrives San Francisco Area Oct. 9, leaves Oct. 23 for East Coast.

## Navy Construction Contracts

The Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, has awarded contracts totaling \$54,193, for the construction of the following works:

Condenser and Auxiliaries, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., awarded to The Graham Mfg. Co., Inc., 220 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., for \$24,900.

Kitchen Equipment, at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., awarded to S. Blickman, Inc., 536 Gregory Ave., Weehawken, N. J., for \$27,995.

Repairs to Elevators Nos. 5 and 13, buildings Nos. 3 and 5, at the Navy Yard, New York (Brooklyn), N. Y., awarded to Otis Elevator Company, 130 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$1,296.

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## COAST GUARD ACTIVITIES

Study still is being made by the Permanent Board of the Coast Guard with regard to a form of selection. Virtually every officer in the Service has been contacted and has given his ideas and opinions in the form of a written letter to the Permanent Board. The Board, it is understood, is not hurrying the study but hopes to have it completed by the next session of Congress so that legislation may be presented to Congress should it involve any change in the present law.

Proposals which the Board has under consideration point more towards some form of keeping officer personnel performing their duties at maximum efficiency rather than increasing the flow of promotion.

Several proposals are under consideration one of which is that officers considered unqualified for promotion will be placed on a non-promotion list. This, however, is expected to be done in a way that will not jeopardize their security, it is understood, as long as an officer continues to render service to the best of his ability. It is also proposed that officers placed on the non-promotion list be placed on the promotion list again when they prove themselves ready for promotion. Under this plan such officers would suffer a loss of jobs. This type of selection, it is believed, will only affect two or three per cent of the entire service.

A change in the present examination schedule also is contemplated. It is proposed that officers will be notified of their impending promotions two or three years in advance and will be given an opportunity to take the examinations when they see fit.

The Navy General Board's report on the selection system in the Navy, which is expected to be turned over to the Secretary of the Navy this month is expected to be of great interest to the Permanent

Board as well as officers of the Coast Guard, and it will, no doubt, be given some consideration by the Board.

During the coming week Coast Guard Headquarters contemplates assigning one officer to a resident law course, two officers to the Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, Washington, D. C., and four officers to an extension course in law. Applicants for the resident courses must be commissioned officers with six or more years commissioned service, while any commissioned officer is eligible to take the extension courses. Ten officers have made application for the radio engineering course, 11 for the resident law course and 10 for the extension law course.

Comdr. Lewis Bennett, USCG, liaison officer at the Navy Department, has left Washington for his new assignment as commander of the Saranac with station at Galveston, Tex.

Comdr. Stanley Parker, USCG, head of the Intelligence Division of Coast Guard Headquarters, also has left Washington for his new assignment in the San Francisco, Calif., Division.

The William J. Duane, the Coast Guard's latest cutter to be completed, will arrive in Washington, Sept. 10, 1936, and remain here for several days. During its stay Treasury and Coast Guard officials will inspect the vessel which is under command of Comdr. P. F. Roach, USCG.

### Sixth Corps Area Staff

Chicago—Maj. Kenneth B. Bush, AGD, has been, in addition to his other duties, announced as Acting Adjutant General, Sixth Corps Area, vice Col. Eugene R. Householder, AGD, transferred.

Lt. Col. Paul W. Newgarden, GSC, is

announced as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Sixth Corps Area.

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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1936

"A government either unable or unwilling to enforce the execution of \* \* \* treaties fails to perform one of its plainest duties."—JAMES K. POLK.

NO ONE REALIZES MORE THAN THE Services the importance of money as a shrew of war. The fact was driven home to the powers of Europe during the first years of the World War. They had almost reached the end of their financial tether when the United States entered into the conflict; and their first request upon our government after Congress declared the existence of a state of war, was for cash. So equipped, the Allies were enabled to pay outstanding bills, and to inaugurate programs for essential naval construction and munitions and other supplies. In order to provide not only for the Allies but for our own effort, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, with little ready money, in the treasury, was forced to put out bond issues which to the financiers of that time seemed impossible of flotation. However, the country responded with a generosity which not only met the needs of the Nations fighting Germany, but convinced the world of the solidarity of the American people and of their patriotic willingness to put their lives, and their fortunes as well, at the disposal of the Government. We are led to recall the terrific drain upon the Treasury which occurred almost two decades ago by the announcement made this week by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau that "times and conditions" abroad require that the Government shall retain its present high working balance at the billion dollar level as "insurance against emergencies." In itself this announcement should have a sobering effect upon the Governments which are fishing in dangerous waters. Perhaps it was so intended. It follows the publication by the President of a statement of receipts and expenditures during the current fiscal year in which Army and Navy items are segregated in the total of 920 millions of dollars. It is plain we are serving notice that the United States is preparing to fight if necessary for its own peace. Our Army is to be brought to its new legal strength, and to receive a modicum of the equipment it needs. The Navy is to continue the building program authorized by Congress and, with the Marine Corps, increase its personnel. The Treasury is to maintain a working balance of a billion dollars, to be used for domestic purposes, but also to be available for extraordinary expenses in case the Spanish revolution or the German-Russian situation, or the ambitions of Mussolini should precipitate war. Back of our bonds and currency will be the ten billions in gold which is to be confided to the care of the Army far from the seaboard of the country. War may not come, the Services in common with the rest of the country, hope it will not come. But should it do so we will be better prepared to defend ourselves than ever before in our history. At that we have some distance still to go before we are completely ready, and this fact should not be forgotten by the President in considering the pending estimates.

IN REPLYING TO the attack of the Spanish airplane the destroyer Kane was justified by the principle of self defense as well as by the requirements of naval procedure. It should not be forgotten that the Kane was subjected to three distinct bombardments. The first, entirely unexpected, resulting in the missile falling fully three hundred yards from the ship, and the second and third some distance farther away. Unquestionably, the Kane's fire was responsible for the later bad gunnery of the aviator. Probably the destroyers shells were coming too close for comfort, and even though all the bombs might not have been released, the pilot deemed it desirable to turn for home. The plane was flying at 4,000 feet. It is unlikely that it could have discerned the American flag although beside that flying at the foremast head there was an American ensign placed horizontally on the well deck awning of the destroyer. Yet a careful aviator would have been certain that the ship he sighted was an enemy. Had the Kane been equipped with the anti-aircraft guns which are a part of the armament of large ships, the plane could not have escaped. The Kane's small calibre guns proved too ineffective at the range required. It is, perhaps, fortunate that neither craft was hit—a serious incident could in such case hardly have been avoided. As excuse for the failure of the fire of the Kane it is being suggested that she discharged merely warning shots. There is no reason to believe that anything of the kind happened. It was the duty of Lt. Comdr. Alvis to protect his ship and that he did so effectively is shown by the fact that his fire was too hot for the Spaniard, and he promptly sought refuge in distance. It would seem that this incident should cause Navy ordinance to give consideration to heavier anti-aircraft armament for destroyers, provided the matter of weight can be adjusted. While both the Spanish government and the rebel junta disclaim knowledge of the bombing plane, it belonged to one or the other and the experience it underwent probably will cause Spanish aviators to be more careful as to the identity of ships before launching an attack. It has been suggested that the United States withdraw all our warships from Spanish waters, thereby abandoning American interests in the Iberian peninsula. This may be done in order to avoid complicating us in the European situation. Nevertheless the Navy is established and maintained to protect American life and property and it would not set well with the American people for us to require American citizens to rely upon Great Britain, for example, to safeguard them.

WITHIN A FEW DAYS the War Department will issue regulations governing the collection of state gasoline taxes from service personnel who buy the fuel for their privately owned automobiles on military reservations. Doubtless the Navy also forced by the provisions of the Federal roads aid act, will do the same. Enormous funds will thus flow into state treasuries from the many thousands of officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted men, and their families who own and operate automobiles. A large percentage of this is virtually a tax on private contributions to government business, for it is universally acknowledged that an automobile is a necessary part of an officer's equipment. This serves to bring sharply to the fore the necessity and justice of establishing some form of automobile allowance for officers and enlisted men who contribute their private transportation to the performance of their duties. The War and Navy Departments should get behind the project and secure authorization for this necessary allowance.

## Service Humor

Sure

Henry—"Did I tell you what happened to me in Berlin?"

Joe—"Is it something interesting?"

Henry—"Yes, it is."

Joe—"Then you haven't told me."

—15th Inf. Sentinel.

Action

A Gunner's Mate came home for a few days of well-earned leave and sat drowsing by the kitchen stove, his feet comfortably propped against the wood-box. Suddenly the stove back-fired, and his wife seeing the flames shoot out called out, "Fire!"

With a roar of "Bore Clear!" the Gunner was on his feet. He grabbed the cat by the tail, shoved her into the stove, slammed the door closed, and sang out, "Ready one!"

—USS Melville Job Order.

The End

Mess Cook—"Do you eat beans?"

Recruit—"No, I never touch 'em."

Mess Cook—"That being the case, breakfast is over."

—Great Lakes Bulletin.

Both, Probably

The judge pointed with his cane at the prisoner before him. "There's a great rogue at the end of this stick."

The prisoner smirked. "At WHICH end, your Honor?"

—Diamond Head News.

Where Men are Men

A Westerner entered a saloon with his wife and three-year-old boy. He ordered two straight whiskies.

"Hey, Pa," said the kid, "ain't Ma drinking?"

—USS Tennessee Tar.

Bilateral

Plapus—"If you let me on the team I will assure the scoring of a touchdown."

Mr. Chagar—"But we want assurance it will be our team to score the touchdown."

—Hamlin Special, CCC 1252.

Check Up

Wife—"John, how many fish did you say you caught Saturday?"

Husband—"Saturday? Oh, yes, I remember. Just ten."

Wife—"I knew it, and I told them so, too. That fish store has made a mistake again. They charged you for a dozen."

—Pensacola Air Station News.

Splendid

Sergeant Instructor (On rifle range)—"What's a fine sight?"

Harassed Rookie—"A boatload of sergeants sinking!"

—US Army Recruiting News.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

W. G. H.—We suggest that you communicate with the Third Corps Area, Commander, Baltimore, Md.

M. H.—You are No. 2 on the Coast Artillery, Staff Sergeant, Clerical list, undoubtedly will be promoted this year but what month can not be determined now.

C. L. J.—You are No. 9 on the eligible list for promotion to Staff Sergeant, General Electrical, Coast Artillery.

J. C. A.—George Wolfson No. 41 is No. 1 on the promotion list to Staff Sergeant, Supply, QMC. Just how many more will be promoted from this list is not known but it is assumed only five or six will be advanced.

J. W. M.—You are No. 28 on the complete regular list of Technical Sergeants, QMC, but No. 25 on the Supply list.

J. K.—You are right. The emergency list will only be used in time of emergency or a sudden expansion of the Army.

## IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Comdr. Frank B. Freyer, USN, assumed his duties as assistant to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy on September 2, relieving Comdr. H. E. Knauss, USN, who has been assigned to duty as Flag Secretary, Scouting Fleet.

20 Years Ago

Maj. Smedley D. Butler, USMC, has been recommended by the President for appointment as commandant of the Haitian Constabulary.

30 Years Ago

Comdr. W. A. Edgar, of the Dolphin, was in conference with the Acting Secretary of the Navy Aug. 28, 1906, regarding the part the Dolphin is to play in the naval review on Labor Day.

50 Years Ago

Advertisements for five new vessels of war will be issued on Sept. 4, 1886. Printed specifications are now ready for bidders and bids are to be submitted within sixty days.

70 Years Ago

General Gordon Granger, USA, in a report to the President, declared that the people of the Southern States were not antagonistic to the General Government, and were striving for peace and prosperity.



# War Department Organized Reserves



# OFFICIAL ORDERS



# Navy Dept. Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

### GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. David L. Stone, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash.  
Brig. Gen. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to his home and await retirement.  
Brig. Gen. Ernest D. Scott, is retired from active service, effective Sept. 30.

**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT**  
MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, IG.  
Lt. Col. Leon M. Logan (QMC), previous orders revoked.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.  
Lt. Col. Drury K. Mitchell, from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Holabird QM Depot, Baltimore, Md.  
Capt. George Wald, from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to Ft. Totten, N. Y.  
Capt. Harold A. Barnes, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. Jan. 5, 1937.  
Capt. Thomas G. Cranford, Jr. (CAC), from Ft. Totten, N. Y., to student, QMC School, Philadelphia, Pa.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.  
**Medical Corps**  
Maj. James R. McDowell, from Hawaiian Dept., to General Dispensary, Chicago, Ill.  
Maj. Adolphus A. McDaniel, from Ft. Moultrie, S. C., to Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex.  
Maj. Harry B. Gantt, from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Maj. Homer L. Conner, from Ft. McPherson, Ga., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y. Nov. 12.  
Maj. William F. Sappington, previous orders revoked.  
Maj. Joseph C. Breitling, from Ft. Banks, Mass., to General Dispensary, USA, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Alexander O. Haff, previous orders amended to read: to Ft. Banks, Mass.  
Capt. George L. Beatty, from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. Dec. 16.  
Capt. Charles P. Ward, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. Dec. 16.  
Capt. Charles L. Baird, from Hawaiian Dept., to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

(Continued on Next Page)

## INSURANCE AT COST



## AUTOMOBILES SAVINGS ON MANUAL RATES RETURNED JUNE 30, 1936

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Property Damage .....	45.2%
Collision .....	42.6%
Fire .....	60.5%
Theft .....	64.2%

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## NAVY ORDERS

August 27, 1936

Lt. Comdr. George R. Blauvelt, det. USS Minneapolis; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.  
Lt. Austin C. Behan, det. USS Cuyama about Sept. 10; to USS San Francisco.  
Lt. Joe W. Stryker, det. subm. Sqdn. Four in August; to staff, Comdr. Subm. Force, U. S. Fleet.  
Lt. John G. Zahm, det. USS Tracy in Aug.; to USS Preble.  
Ens. Wm. R. Peeler, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Aug.; to USS Arkansas.  
Pay Ck. Dallas E. Kellum, det. USS Chicago in Oct.; to Guam, duty with supply officer USS Gold Star.  
Ch. Bosn. Garrison Payne, det. USS Henderson about Oct. 9; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.  
Ch. Bosn. Harry W. Weinberg, det. USS West Virginia about Oct. 24; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.  
Ch. Bosn. LeRoy S. Williams, det. 3rd Nav. Dist. about Oct. 15; to cfo USS Yorktown and on bd. when commissioned.  
Radio Elec. Herman J. Kirby, det. USS Marblehead about Sept. 13; to Radio Materiel School, Bellevue, D. C., under instruction.  
Mach. Laurence C. Hanson, det. USS Borie about August 10; to USS Argonne.  
Mach. William E. Shelton, det. USS Owl about Sept. 1; to temp. duty USS Indianapolis; det. in Oct. or Nov.; to USS Portland.  
Ch. Carp. Samuel D. Moyer, det. USS Rigel about Oct. 1; to USS Pensacola.  
Ch. Carp. Eugene F. Smith, det. USS Argonne about Aug. 25; to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Carpenter Ralph E. Carmack, det. USS Arctic about Aug. 20; to USS Argonne.  
Carpenter James Dyer, det. USS Portland about Sept. 15; to USS Beaver.

August 28, 1936

Lt. Comdr. Charles B. McVay, 3d, det. command USS Ellis about Sept. 5; to Nav. Yd., Wash., D. C., for duty in connection Naval Reserves.  
Lt. Glenn F. DeGrave, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C.; to duty Ninth Nav. Dist.  
Lt. William A. Kanakabul, det. command USS Tanager in Oct.; to 11th Nav. Dist.  
Lt. George C. Miller, det. command USS Greer about Oct. 1; to cfo USS Selfridge and on bd. as executive officer when comm.  
Lt. (jg) James R. Lee, det. Nav. Aircraft Fact., Phila., Pa. in Dec.; to cfo VB Sqdn. 7B (USS Yorktown) and in that sqdn. when comm.  
Ens. George M. Clifford, to duty involving flying with VS Sqdn. 118.  
Ens. William A. Dean, Jr., to duty involving flying with VS Sqdn. 118.  
Lt. Comdr. John N. Harriman (SC), det. USS Langley on Oct. 1; to Nav. Air Sta., NOB, Norfolk, Va.  
Lt. Comdr. Russell H. Sullivan (SC), det. duty as asst. for disbursing, USS Langley about Oct. 1; to duty as supply officer USS Langley.  
Capt. Edwin G. Kintner (CC), det. Norfolk Nav. Yd., Portsmouth, Va., in Oct.; to Bu. C&R, Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.  
Lt. Col. H. Mansfield (Ch.C.), det. Marine Corps Base, NOB, San Diego, Calif. in Oct.; to Nav. Sta., Guam.  
Ch. Bosn. William H. Daly, det. duty USS Detroit; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.  
Bontswain Charles M. Lewis, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., det. duty USS Kanawha; to USS Detroit.  
Ch. Carp. Milton DeMitt, det. Nav. Yd., New York, N. Y., about Dec. 20; to cfo USS Brooklyn and on bd. when comm.  
Ch. Carp. Joseph P. Emms, ors. June 27, 1936 revoked; continue duty at Nav. Yd., New York, N. Y.  
Ch. Carp. Harold E. Landre, det. USS New Mexico about Oct. 10; to Nav. Powder Fact., Indianhead, Md.

August 29, 1936

Ens. Norbert C. Brady (SC), to duty under instr. Nav. Finance & Supply School, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., Sept. 8, 1936.  
Ens. William M. Huey (SC), to duty under instr. Nav. Finance & Supply School, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., Sept. 8, 1936.  
Ens. John D. Hyerle (SC), to duty under instr. Nav. Finance & Supply School, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., Sept. 8, 1936.  
Ens. Marcus A. Peel, Jr., (SC), to duty under instr. Nav. Finance & Supply School, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., Sept. 8, 1936.  
Ens. Elton W. Sutherland (SC), to duty under instr. Nav. Finance & Supply School, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., Sept. 8, 1936.

August 31, 1936

Lt. John M. Kennaday, det. USS Tarbell about Aug. 15; to USS Hatfield as executive officer.

Lt. Theodore H. Kobey, det. USS Hatfield about Aug. 15; to USS Tarbell as executive officer.

Lt. (jg) George O. Hobbs, det. Staff, Comdr. Setg. Force about Aug. 24; temp. duty under instr. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.; det. Sept. 29 to cfo. USS Selfridge and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Robie E. Palmer, det. USS S-24 in August; to Comdr. Subm. Sqdn. 4 as sqdn. comm. and sound officer and on bd. a subm. of that sqdn.

Lt. (jg) George M. Whitson, Jr., det. USS Saratoga about Aug. 18 and on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Ens. Ellis B. Rittenhouse, det. USS Astoria about Aug. 28; to cfo. USS Shaw and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Verne L. Skjonsby, ors. August 12, 1936 revoked; continue duty USS Astoria.

Comdr. George C. Rhoades (MC), det. Staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Battle Force in Sept.; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Comdr. George D. Thompson (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in Aug.; to Staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Battle Force.

Gunner Harold S. Phipps, on exec. oath office to Nav. Recruiting Sta., Denver, Colo.

Gunner John H. Walters, on exec. oath office to USS Mississippi.

Ch. Mach. Thomas F. Fahy, det. USS Argonne; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Exec. Jesse L. Near, on exec. oath office to USS Texas.

Ch. Carp. Harold S. Hamilton, det. USS Indianapolis on Sept. 5; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ch. Pharm. Henry A. Harris, det. Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Mare Island, Calif., on Oct. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Pay Ck. Charles E. Coleman, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in Oct.; to cfo. USS Brooklyn and on bd. when comm.

September 1, 1936

Lt. Perley E. Pendleton, det. Staff, Comdr. Spec. Service Sqdn. in Aug.; to command USS Tillman.

Lt. William C. Specht, addl. duty—report Com. Air Base Force for duty involving flying as aircraft gunnery observer.

Lt. (jg) Rudolph C. Bauer, det. VP Sqdn. 4F in Aug.; to VP Sqdn. 6F.

Lt. (jg) John E. Burke, to Comdr. Aircraft Base Force for addl. duty involving flying as aircraft gunnery observer.

Lt. (jg) Dana B. Cushing, Asiatic orders modified; to USS Lexington instead of to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Nicholas J. F. Frank, Jr., to Comdr. Aircraft Base Force for addl. duty involving flying as aircraft gunnery observer.

Lt. (jg) Clifton Iverson, Asiatic orders modified; to USS California instead of to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Lawrence M. Jensen, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md.; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. (jg) George E. Marix, Asiatic orders modified; to USS Relief instead of to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Robert J. Stroh, det. VP Sqdn. 6F in Aug.; to VP Sqdn. 8F.

Ens. Emory D. Stanley, Jr., det. USS Kane in Aug.; to Instr. Nav. Finance & Supply Sch., Phila., Pa.

Ens. Joseph E. Stulgis, det. USS Oklahoma in Aug.; to USS Kane.

Comdr. George A. Riker (MC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Gr. Lakes, Ill.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Edmund Laughlin (DC), det. Nav. Training Sta., San Diego, Calif. about Aug. 18; to USS Texas.

Lt. Comdr. James E. Hunt (SC), det. Nav. Ordnance Plant, Baldwin, Long Island, N. Y., in Oct.; to USS Northampton as supply officer.

Lt. Comdr. Hunter J. Norton (SC), det. USS Northampton in Nov.; to Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., as asst. supply officer.

Ens. William B. Collier, 3rd (SC), to duty under instr. Nav. Finance and Supply School, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Ens. Leo J. McNulty (SC), to duty under instr. Nav. Finance and Supply School, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Ens. Irwin S. Moore (SC), to duty under instr. Nav. Finance and Supply School, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Ch. Bosn. Walter W. Hedges, det. USS Texas about Oct. 15; to Nav. Training Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Bosn. Louis King, det. USS Dobbin in Sept. or Oct.; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

(Continued on Next Page)

## MARINE CORPS

August 31, 1936

Col. Leander A. Clapp, appointed a Colonel on Aug. 20, 1936, with rank from June 30, 1936, No. 2.

Lt. Col. Harry K. Pickett, on or about Oct.

1, 1936, detached 1st Marine Brig. FMF, MB, Quantico, Va., to FMF, MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., with a delay in reporting of 10 days.

Maj. Frederick E. Stack, promoted to Major on Aug. 26, 1936, with rank from Dec. 1, 1935, No. 2.

Maj. Robert C. Thaxton, orders to 2nd Bn. FMCR, Boston, Mass., modified to duty as Marine Officer on Staff of Comdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, USS Saratoga, with delay in reporting to Sept. 30, 1936.

Maj. Jesse L. Perkins, on or about Sept. 24, 1936, detached 1st Marine Brig. FMF, MB, Quantico, Va., to FMF, MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., via USS Chaumont, sailing Norfolk, Oct. 1.

Maj. Clarence M. Ruffner, AA&I, on Sept. 11, 1936, detached Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

Capt. Kenneth W. Benner, promoted to Captain on Aug. 21, 1936, with rank from June 30, 1936, No. 15.

Capt. Donald R. Fox, about Aug. 27, 1936, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to Dept. of Pacific, via USS Henderson, due San Francisco, Oct. 9.

Capt. Benjamin F. Kaiser, about Aug. 27, 1936, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to Dept. of Pacific, via USS Henderson, due San Francisco, Oct. 9.

1st Lt. Edward J. Dillon, about Sept. 8, 1936, detached MB, Parris Island, SC, to Aircraft 1, 1st Marine Brig. FMF, MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Clayton O. Totman, on or about Sept. 23, 1936, detached MD, RR, Wakefield, Mass., to 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, via USS Chaumont, sailing Norfolk, Va., Oct. 1.

2nd Lt. Harry W. G. Vudnais, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to MB, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., with a delay of 15 days in reporting.

2nd Lt. Albert H. Bohne, about Sept. 18, 1936, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to Aircraft 1, 1st Marine Brig. FMF, MB, Quantico, Va., to report not later than Oct. 15, 1936.

2nd Lt. Milo G. Haines, about Sept. 18, 1936, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to Aircraft 1, 1st Marine Brig. FMF, MB, Quantico, Va., to report not later than Oct. 15, 1936.

Ch. QM Ck. Charles F. Burrall, on Sept. 1, 1936, detached MB, Quantico, Va., and ordered to his home to retire Nov. 1, 1936.

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## Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Capt. Joseph S. Clriot, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y. Nov. 12.  
2nd Lt. Harry J. Nelson, from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. Dec. 16.

### Veterinary Corps

Capt. Austin T. Getz, from Langley Fld., Va., to Philippine Dept.

### Medical Administrative Corps

2nd Lt. Gerard Belanger, from Hawaiian Dept., to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

### Army Nurse Corps

1st Lt. Anne Williamson, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to her home and await retirement.  
1st Lt. Agnes F. James, from Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., to her home and await retirement.  
2nd Lt. Emma E. Elliott, from Hot Springs National Park, Ark., to her home and await retirement.

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E.

Col. Julian L. Schley, from Canal Zone, to Commandant of the Engr. School, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Lt. Col. Glen E. Edgerton, previous orders revoked. From Washington, D. C., to Panama Canal Zone, as engineer of maintenance, sailing from N. Y. Oct. 6.

Capt. Samuel N. Karkick, relieved from duty as Procurement Officer, Chicago, Ill., effective Sept. 1.

Capt. Leland H. Hewitt, from Ft. Logan, Colo., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937.

1st Lt. Carl R. Jones, from Los Angeles, Calif., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937.

2nd Lt. James B. Lampert, previous orders amended to read: to Waterbury, Vt.

### SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. ALLISON, CSO.  
Lt. Col. William Little, now at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to student in 1936-1937 company officers' course, SC School.

### FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA.  
Lt. Col. Cuyler L. Clark, from 62nd Cav. Div., to GSC, 3rd Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.

Maj. Dean Hudnutt, previous orders amended to read: from Washington, D. C., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. Oct. 30.

Maj. Maurice V. Patton, from Portland, Ore., to 3rd FA Brigade, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Oliver M. Barton, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.

1st Lt. Walter A. Downing, Jr., from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to student, FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.

1st Lt. Chalmers K. McClelland, Jr., from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to student, FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.

2nd Lt. Clement W. Crockett, from Pensacola, Fla., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937.

2nd Lt. Eldred G. Robbins, Jr., previous orders amended to read: to 5th FA, Madison Bks., N. Y.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.  
Lt. Col. Joseph C. Haw, from Boston, Mass., to University of Maine.

Lt. Col. Meade Wildrick, previous orders announcing his retirement are revoked.

Maj. James D. MacMullen, from San Francisco, Calif., to Key West Bks., Fla., sailing from S. F. Sept. 29.

Maj. Carl R. Adams, from Ft. Adams, R. I., to 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif., sailing from N. Y. Oct. 30.

Maj. William R. Maris, previous orders revoked. From Philippine Dept., to 5th Corps Area, Columbus, Ohio.

Maj. Henry H. Slicer, from Philippine Dept., to 2nd Corps Area, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Capt. Harold P. Gard and Capt. Armand Hopkins, now at Ft. Monroe, Va., to be students in 1936-1937 advanced technical course, CAC School, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2nd Lt. Russell M. Miner, from Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937.

### INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of INF.  
Col. Carl A. Martin, is retired from active duty, effective Sept. 30.

Col. John Randolph, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to 7th Corps Area, Minneapolis, Minn.

Maj. Walter S. Wood, from Carbondale, Ill., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y. Nov. 12.

Maj. Owen Summers, from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to Hill Military Academy, 9th Corps Area, Portland, Oregon.

Maj. Edward G. Herlihy, previous orders revoked. Appointed acting quartermaster.

Maj. Erskine S. Dollard, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Oct. 31, after more than 24 years' service.

Maj. George C. Nielsen, from Hawaiian

Dept., to 66th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Maj. George H. Wells, from Hawaiian Dept., to 14th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, N. D.

Maj. Archie K. Rupert, from Hawaiian Dept., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. William B. Sharp, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Capt. Carl Robinson, from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937.

Capt. Virgil R. Miller, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937.

Capt. Miguel Montesinos, previous orders revoked.

Capt. Caryl R. Hazelton, from Ft. Missoula, Mont., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937.

Capt. Armistead D. Mead, Jr., from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. Oct. 30.

Capt. Cleo Z. Shugart, from Philippine Dept., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Marcel G. Crombez, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F. Nov. 24.

Capt. Carlisle B. Irwin, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F. Nov. 24.

Capt. Herbert S. Jordan, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F. Nov. 24.

Each of the following officers is relieved from present assignment at Ft. Benning, Ga., and report to the commandant, the Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., for duty as a student in the 1936-1937 tank course:

Capt. William W. Cornog, Jr.  
Capt. James F. Torrence, Jr.  
1st Lt. Charles G. Rau.  
1st Lt. Raymond G. Stanton.  
1st Lt. Allen Thayer.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty indicated to Ft. Benning, Ga., and report to the commandant, the Inf. School, for duty as a student in the 1936-1937 tank course:

Capt. Harvie R. Matthews, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
Capt. Richard E. Moore, Ft. Jay, N. Y.  
1st Lt. Joseph Howard Glibreth, Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Lt. Thomas J. Moran, Ft. Williams, Me. Each of the following officers is relieved from duty indicated, to Ft. Benning, Ga., and report to the commandant, the Inf. School, for duty as a student in the 1936-1937 regular course:

1st Lt. John M. Breit, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
1st Lt. William H. Baumer, Jr., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

1st Lt. Arthur R. Cyr, Ft. Preble, Me.  
1st Lt. Alton A. Denton, Ft. McClellan, Ala.  
1st Lt. Graydon C. Easman, Ft. Sill, Okla.

1st Lt. Walter A. V. Fleckenstein, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
1st Lt. Samuel E. Gee, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.  
1st Lt. Douglas G. Gilbert, Ft. Washington, Md.

1st Lt. Frederick O. Hartel, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
1st Lt. Earl J. Macherey, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

1st Lt. John D. O'Reilly, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.  
1st Lt. Edson D. Raff, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

1st Lt. Franklin G. Rothwell, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
1st Lt. Jock W. Rudolph, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

1st Lt. Ross T. Sampson, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.  
1st Lt. Gerald C. Simpson, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. Maddy A. Solomon, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
Each of the following officers is relieved from 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga., and will then report to the commandant, the Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., for duty as a student in the 1936-1937 regular course:

1st Lt. James O. Boswell.  
1st Lt. Ernest M. Clarke.  
1st Lt. Frank L. Elder.  
1st Lt. Leo H. Helms.

1st Lt. John H. McGee, from Hawaiian Dept., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. Thomas Kent, from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to student, Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Joseph A. Remus, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to student, Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Morris O. Edwards, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to student, Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Chester B. Degavre, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to student, Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Aubrey E. Strode, Jr., from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to QMC, Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lt. Thomas J. Marname, from Philippine Dept., to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Lt. Augustus W. Dannemiller, from Philippine Dept., to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Lt. Donald Donaldson, from Hawaiian Dept., to 13th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.

1st Lt. James I. King, from Hawaiian Dept., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Ernest C. Peters, from Hawaiian Dept., to 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

1st Lt. John T. Westermeyer, from Hawaiian Dept., to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Charles Morgan Prosser, Jr., resignation of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted by the President.

2nd Lt. Eugene H. Cloud, from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F. Nov. 24.

### AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC.  
Maj. (captain) Cortlandt S. Johnson, from Middle River, Md., to Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Maj. William O. Butler, from Kelly Fld., Tex., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from S. F. Dec. 19.

Maj. Leland C. Hurd (captain), from San Diego, Calif., to Inglewood, Calif.

Capt. Jack Greer, from Langley Fld., Va., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., for observation and treatment.

1st Lt. George G. Northrup, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.

1st Lt. James W. Brown, Jr., from Panama Canal Dept., to AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. Nelson P. Jackson, from Panama Canal Dept., to AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. Winslow C. Morse, from Philippine Dept., to Selfridge Fld., Mich.

### PROMOTIONS

Lt. Col. Webster A. Capron, OD, to Col., Sept. 1.

Lt. Col. Frederick M. Barrows, FA, to Col., Sept. 1.

Lt. Col. Henry W. T. Eglin, CAC, to Col., Sept. 1.

Lt. Col. Cary I. Crockett, Inf., to Col., Sept. 1.

Maj. John B. Wogan (GSC), FA, to Lt. Col., Sept. 1.

Maj. Clifford B. King, FA, to Lt. Col., Sept. 1.

Maj. Clifford R. Jones, CAC, to Lt. Col., Sept. 1.

Maj. Clesen H. Tenney, CAC, to Lt. Col., Sept. 1.

Capt. Herbert M. Cox, VC, to Major, Aug. 29.

Capt. Laurence R. Bower, VC, to Major, Aug. 29.

Capt. Robert L. Bacon, Inf., to Major, Sept. 1.

Capt. Arthur C. Purvis, Inf., to Major, Sept. 1.

Capt. James J. Hea, Inf., to Major, Sept. 1.

Capt. Carlisle B. Wilson, Inf., to Major, Sept. 1.

Capt. Edwin J. House, AC, to Major (temporary), Sept. 1.

1st Lt. Raphael A. Edmonston, MC, to Capt., Sept. 1.

1st Lt. Knox Dunlap, MC, to Capt., Sept. 1.

1st Lt. Stephen D. Berardinelli, MC, to Capt., Sept. 2.

### WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Walter E. Perkins, from San Antonio, Tex., to San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Ft. Mason, Calif.

W. O. Henry L. Jones, from Ft. Worden, Wash., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937.

W. O. Walter E. Jones, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

W. O. Bernard C. Elders, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Monroe, Va.

W. O. Frank Lang, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Worden, Wash.

W. O. Oliver C. Stauffer, previous orders revoked.

W. O. Charles T. Devine, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937.

W. O. Michael J. Hurley, from Wright Fld., Ohio, to his home and await retirement.

W. O. Herbert G. Knight, from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to his home and await retirement.

W. O. James E. Young, from Ft. Hoyle, Md., to his home and await retirement.

S. Sgt. James C. Moore, appointed as a warrant officer handler in the Regular Army, effective Sept. 1. Assigned to duty 52nd CAC, Ft. Hancock, N. J.

### ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

So much of par. 27, S. O., 157, W. D., 1936, as reads "Pvt. Joe Weldon, Tr. F. 5th Cav." is amended to read "Pvt. Bulan S. Dall, Tr. A. 5th Cav."

So much of par. 19, S. O., 197, W. D., 1936, as reads "Cpl. Henry B. Hanson, Tr. B. 7th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex." is amended to read "Cpl. Robert L. Ford, M. G. Tr. 7th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex."

Par. 31, S. O., 181, W. D., 1936, detailing certain enlisted men to the Army Medical School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., is amended by substituting the name of Pvt. Cleveland J. Stewart, MD, Ft. McPherson, Ga., for Pvt. Charles M. Hicks, of that station.

The following enlisted men from the stations indicated to Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., to report on Sept. 10, to the Commandant, Ordnance Field Service School, for duty

as students in the Enlisted Specialists' Courses, and upon completion thereof will return to their proper stations:

Pvt. Roy E. Stephenson, 6th Ord. Co., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Julius J. Niven, 34th Ord. Co., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Pvt. Lumus E. Wright, 34th Ord. Co., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Pvt. George Hripp, 5th Ord. Serv. Co., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Pvt. Feaster J. Gentry, 19th Ord. Co., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Par. 15, S. O., 197, W. D., 1936, directing that certain enlisted men be sent to the Engineer School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., is amended by substituting the name of Pvt. David E. Thomas, Co. C, 1st Engrs., Ft. DuPont, Del., for that of Pvt. John C. Chintall, of the same organization.

So much of par. 15, S. O., 197, W. D., 1936, directing that certain enlisted men be sent to the Engineer School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., as refers to Cpl. Charles A. Kendall, Engr. Det., Hq. 5th Corps Area, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, is revoked.

So much of par. 11, S. O., 177, W. D., 1936, as reads "Pvt. Jerry M. Parsons," is amended to read "Pvt. Icl. Herman L. Wuerthrich."

### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men are retired at the place indicated after name, on Aug. 31:

M. Sgt. Rufus Doty, DEMI, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

T. Sgt. John H. Alfred, OD, Ft. Clark, Tex.

Sgt. Frank Roy, Inf., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

S. Sgt. Thomas J. Gannon, QMC, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Sgt. Joseph M. Dockery, CAC, Ft. Shafter, Hawaii.

Sgt. Jesus Pacheco, Inf., San Juan, P. R.

Sgt. Willie Cross, Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md., with rank of St. Sgt.

Sgt. Robert V. Loftin, Inf., Chalkoot Bks., Alaska, with rank of 1st Sgt.

Sgt. Robert C. Wrenn, AC, Randolph Fld., Tex.

Sgt. Edward O'Shea, Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md., with rank of St. Sgt.

Sgt. Squire Lowery, Inf., Ft. Davis, C. Z.

T. Sgt. Ernest H. Evans, MD, Ft. George G. Meade, Md., with rank of Capt.

1st Sgt. Albert Rice, CAC, Ft. Shafter, Hawaii.

1st Sgt. Edward A. Wombacher, CAC, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.

S. Sgt. Nikolas Karabanof, Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Sgt. Charles F. Clark, OC, Pedricktown, N. J.

### RESERVES

2nd Lt. J. W. Dennison, Jr., Air-Res., to March Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. H. W. Zermuehlen, Sig.-Res., to Chicago, Ill.

2nd Lt. J. E. Gonseth, Jr., Sig.-Res., to Chicago, Ill.

Capt. J. K. Fairchild, Sig.-Res., to San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. A. Berne-Allen, Jr., Chem.-Res., previous orders amended to read: to Edgewood Chemical Warfare Depot, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Following promoted to grade after name:

1st Lt. J. A. Culbertson, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. F. L. Mann, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. J. C. Raborn, Fin.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. J. W. Bowman, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. H. B. Hoopes, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. T. P. Powell, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. G. W. Webb, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. M. J. Daus, Med.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. G. E. McCormick, Jr., CA-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. W. P. Ham, Jr., Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. A. V. Arnold, QM-Res., to 1st Lt.

## Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Bosn. Frank C. Dilworth, det. USS Cuyama about Aug. 26; to USS Lexington.

Gnr. Guy E. Morse, det. USS S-32 about Aug. 14; to USS Quail.

Gnr. Elmer O. Scruggs, on exec. oath offer to USS Idaho.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Russel W. Justice, det. USS Holland about Aug. 8; to Instn. Radio Mat. School, Bellevue, D. C.

Ch. Pay Ck. James D. Stephens, det. NOR. San Diego, Calif., in Oct.; to Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Pay Ck. Edward J. Smith, det. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., in Oct.; to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty with disbursing officer.

Act. Pay Ck. Stephen L. Kasprzak, on exec. oath offer to USS New Mexico.

Act. Pay Ck. Robert C. Simmerman, on exec. oath offer to USS Utah.

Ch. Carp. John F. O'Brien, det. USS Chester about Nov. 10; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Asiatic Orders August 31, 1936

Lt. Comdr. Charles J. Lanier (SC), det. USS Tulsa; to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Howard N. Hartley (SC), det. Staff, So. China Patrol; to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.



## Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

4th Marines, Shanghai; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.  
Ch. Pay Clk. Conrad B. Sprott, det. USS Luzon; to 9th Nav. Dist.  
Pay Clk. Gerald C. Anderson, det. USS Tulsa; to USS Portland.

September 2, 1936

Lt. Clifford T. Corbin, to duty as exec. officer USS Gilmer.  
Lt. Arthur D. Murray, det. 1st Nav. Dist. about Aug. 26; to USS Salinas as engineer officer.

Lt. (jg) Richard S. Andrews, to permanent duty involving flying under instrn. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.

Lt. (jg) Richard N. Antrim, to permanent duty involving flying under instrn. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.

Lt. (jg) William I. Bull, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Aug. 26; to USS Barry. Comdr. Virgil H. Carson (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y., about Nov. 1; to Asiatic Sta.

Lt. Edwin A. Thomas (DC), det. USS Marblehead in Oct.; to Nav. Training Sta., Newport, R. I.

Lt. (jg) Glenn W. Barry (DC), det. Nav. Training Sta., San Diego, Calif., in Nov.; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.

Lt. (jg) William A. Smith (DC), det. Nav. Dispensary, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., in Sept.; to VO Sqdn. 9M, Aircraft 1.

Ch. Bosn. Thomas F. McDermott, det. USS Nevada about Sept. 5; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Ch. Bosn. Ralph A. Wiley, det. USS Tatnuck about Aug. 8; to c.f.o. USS Tamaroa and on board when commissioned.

Bosn. Charles L. Knopp, det. USS Lexington about Sept. 1; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Bosn. Avery V. Swarthout, det. USS Neches about Aug. 28; to USS Nevada.

Ch. Gnr. Ralph T. Bundy, det. Nav. Training Sta., NOB, Norfolk, Va.; to USS Oklahoma.

Ch. Gnr. Lawrence Fasano, det. Third Nav. Dist. about Nov. 5; to USS Dobbin.

Ch. Gnr. Frederick G. Wellenmann, det. USS Mississippi in Oct.; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hawthorne, Nev.

Ch. Pay Clk. Richard B. Murto, jr., det. Dest. Battle Force about Dec. 1; to Nav. Training Sta., San Diego.

Ch. Pay Clk. Wayne Prather, det. FIT. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., about Nov. 1; to Comdr. Dest. Battle Force.

## CPO Transfers

John M. Adkerson, CY, NRS, Nashville, Tenn., to USS Hannibal.

Albert E. Arnold, CFC, Navy Yard Norfolk to USS Downes.

Alfred J. Belcher, CSM, USS Whitney to NTS Norfolk, Va.

William T. Blackwell, CQM, USS Hannibal to RS San Diego, Calif.

Martin G. Bowles, CMM, USS Rigel to NRS Pittsburgh, Pa.

James R. Broughton, CTM, USS Elliot to NRS Brooklyn, N. Y.

John A. Callear, CTM, USS Buchanan to NTS San Diego, Calif.

John J. Carroll, CMM, USS Raleigh to RS Norfolk, Va.

Joseph M. Colatrella, CPhM, USS Cincinnati to NRS Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joseph W. Collins, CPhM, USS Arizona to NRS Raleigh, N. C.

James F. Collins, CWT, NRS Birmingham, Ala., to USS Raleigh.

Oland R. Cox, CMM, NRS Seattle, Wn., to USS West Virginia.

Theodore A. Dooley, CWT, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Yorktown.

Marion D. Elliott, CY, NRS Denver, Colo., to USS Arizona.

Louis Freeman, CY, NRS Des Moines, Iowa, to USS New Mexico.

Fred P. Gast, CEM, USS Barry to Eleventh Naval District.

Charles E. Geiger, CQM, USS Buchanan to NTS San Diego, Calif.

Norman M. Gibson, CMM, NRS Portland, Ore., to USS West Virginia.

Claude V. Holley, COSTD, USS Ortolan to Fifth Naval District.

Robert E. Hope, CMM, NRS Los Angeles, Calif., to USS Maryland.

William D. Horne, CSM, USS Ogala to NTS San Diego, Calif.

Fabus Janise, CMM, USS Long to USS Gridley.

Leon A. Johnson, CMM, USS Hamilton to First District.

Clarence E. Knutson, CY, USS California to NRS Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dean B. Lockwood, CWT, NRS Chicago, Ill., to USS Pensacola.

Oliver T. Lussier, CSM, USS Omaha to NRS Philadelphia, Pa.

James A. Mageean, CMM, RS New York to USS Raleigh.

Louis J. Mall, CGM, RS Phila., Pa., to USS Selfridge.

Horace D. Mann, GMM, USS Barracuda to NRS Richmond, Va.

William E. Mayo, ACMM, NAS Anacostia, D. C., to NAS Norfolk, Va.

Thomas H. McCaig, CGM, USS Texas to NRS Philadelphia, Pa.

William L. McSheffrey, CMM, RS Wash., D. C., to USS Yorktown.

Major M. Medsker, CEM, RS Norfolk, Va., to USS Yorktown.

Edward V. Murdock, CSM, USS Chester to NTS San Diego, Calif.

Leon Nichols, ACQM, USS Reina Mercedes to Combaforse.

Albert J. Peloquin, CMM, USS Dickerson to USS Yorktown.

Robert J. Penders, CMM, NRS Minneapolis, Minn., to USS Hannibal.

Joseph Petruso, CTM, USS Cachalot to NTS San Diego, Calif.

Charles H. Pritchett, CPhM, USS Fox to USS Badger.

Leonard Ptak, CBMkr, NRS Detroit, Mich., to Combaforse.

Lewis A. Regnier, CPhM, USS Badger to USS Fox.

Eliga M. Richardson, COSTD, NRS Nashville, Tenn., to USS Dunlap.

Kenneth A. Ringstrom, CQM, NRS Boston, Mass., to RS San Diego, Calif.

Maurice R. Roberts, CEM, NRS Philadelphia, Pa., to USS Raleigh.

Jacob Rosenson, CQM, USS Hamilton to USS Reina Mercedes.

Howard M. Rounds, CSF, USS Lexington to USS Yorktown.

Arthur C. Rodnall, CSM, NRS Springfield, Mass., to USS New Orleans.

Henry L. Rush, CWT, USS Pennsylvania to USS Gridley.

Ralph A. Seabert, CEM, NRS Dallas, Texas, to USS Dent.

Lloyd H. Shapley, CTM, USS Pruitt to NTS San Diego, Calif.

William Silhan, CGM, NRS Minneapolis, Minn., to USS California.

Percy Simmons, CMM, USS Argonne to USS Reina Mercedes.

Walter B. Smith, CTM, NRS Raleigh, N. C., to Combaforse.

Charles A. Verplank, CFC, RS New York to USS Indianapolis.

Forrest L. Whitehouse, CRM, USS Ellis to USS Vincennes.

Herman D. Williams, CBM, USS Antares to USS Vincennes.

Harold V. Wolf, CPhM, MCBS Chicago, Ill., to Combaforse.

Bernard H. Yates, CMM, USS Lexington to RS Wash., D. C.

## Coast Guard Orders

Ens. William M. Peel, resignation accepted, effective Jan. 21, 1937.

Comdr. C. H. Dench, detached Jacksonville Division, effective Sept. 21, 1936, and assigned Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., in connection with the construction and outfitting of the Roger B. Taney, for further assignment as commanding officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Comdr. S. V. Parker, detached Headquarters, effective Sept. 7, 1936, and assigned San Francisco Division.

Lt. Comdr. C. T. Smith, detached Depot and placed on retired list, effective Sept. 1, 1936, in accordance with the provisions of U. S. C. Title 14, Sec. 169.

Mach. Francis Dillenkoffer, resignation accepted, effective Sept. 1, 1936.

Bosn. Pete E. Sperati, retired from active service Sept. 1, 1936, by reason of physical disability.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Walter W. Reynolds, detached Headquarters, effective Oct. 5, 1936, and assigned office of Eastern Inspector.

Mach. Charles P. Moffet, detached temporary duty Norfolk Division, effective Sept. 28, 1936, and assigned Triton.

Rad. Elec. Henry M. Anthony, detached Intelligence Office, San Francisco, and assigned office of Commander, San Francisco Division.

Rad. Elec. Irl V. Beall, detached San Francisco Division, effective upon relief by Radio Electrician Henry M. Anthony, and assigned office of Western Inspector.

Rad. Elec. Carl E. Roberts, temporary duty at Headquarters made permanent.

## Eliminates 2 Year Ensigns Exam

The Navy Department has issued General Order No. 83, prescribing regulations regarding officers of the Navy serving under revocable commissions. The General Order, which entirely revises General Order No. 46, of May 1, 1935, eliminates the two year examinations for ensigns. Where previously the standing of ensigns was determined on a basis of 70 per cent on their Naval Academy mark,

20 per cent on the examination at the end of the two years' probationary period and 10 per cent on their fitness report they will now be judged on a basis of 80 per cent on their Naval Academy grade and 20 per cent on their fitness report.

The Order has been under consideration by the Bureau of Navigation for some time, and it is said to be among the recommendations to be made when the Navy General Board makes its report on the selection study. With another difficult examination following a year later for promotion to lieutenant, junior grade, the two examinations were considered too much of a hardship on the ensigns and, therefore, the first has been eliminated.

The text of the General Order follows: General Order No. 83

Navy Department,  
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1936.  
Regulations Regarding Officers Serving Under Revocable Commissions

General Order No. 46 is hereby revised in its entirety as follows:

An act of Congress approved May 6, 1932, provides in part as follows: "Sec. 2. That all commissions hereafter issued as ensigns in the line of the Navy, second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, and in the lowest commissioned grades of the staff corps of the Navy with the rank of ensign, may be revoked by the Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at any time during a period of two years, from the dates of such commissions, and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the service with not more than one year's pay. The rank of such officers of the same date of commission among themselves at the end of said period shall be determined by boards of officers under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the recommendations of such boards shall be final when approved by him."

Pursuant to this act, the following regulations are hereby established:

1. (a). In the case of officers serving under revocable commissions as provided in the act of Congress approved May 6, 1932, the Secretary of the Navy may revoke the commission of any officer whose conduct or performance of duty is such as not to justify his retention as an officer of the Navy; or whose retention as an officer of the navy is not justified for other good and sufficient reasons appearing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy.

(b). In case any officer commissioned in the Navy or Marine Corps marries during the period that he is serving under a revocable commission as provided by the terms of the act cited above, such marriage will be considered cause for the revocation of his commission.

(c). In case the revocation of an officer's commission is recommended by his commanding officer or higher naval authority, such recommendation shall be accompanied by a complete statement of facts, together with such statement as the officer concerned may desire to make with respect thereto.

(d). In case, under the provisions of the

act cited above, a commission is revoked because of misconduct, the officer upon discharge will not be allowed a year's pay or any part thereof.

(e). Nothing in the aforesaid statute in these regulations in execution thereof shall be construed as precluding trial by court martial in the case of misconduct of such nature as to warrant such action.

2. (a). Naval Academy graduates commissioned under the provisions of this act as ensign of the line, whose commissions are of the same date, shall take rank among themselves, after the completion of the two-year period, in accordance with their relative standing based (1) on the reports on fitness on each officer during the two-year period, and (2) on the final multiple obtained on graduation from the Naval Academy.

(b). For the purpose of determining final standing on completion of the two-year period, ensigns of the line who are graduates of the Naval Academy will be graded on a scale of 100 with the weights assigned in the following proportions:

Reports on fitness ..... 20  
Naval Academy multiple ..... 80

(c). Reporting seniors will report to the bureau of navigation quarterly on the fitness of ensigns of the line serving under revocable commissions. These reports will be transmitted at the appropriate time by that bureau to the naval examining board for final grading after which they will be returned to the bureau of navigation for file.

(d). The attention of reporting seniors is directed to the competitive nature of the fitness reports for probationary officers, and to the necessity for the greatest care in their preparation.

(e). The two-year probationary period is a most important part of a young officer's career. It is during this period that he shows those attributes of character, leadership, initiative, sound judgment, industry and dependability which are essential to the naval officer, and for which he should receive due credit. Because of the importance of these characteristics in determining service worth, the weight for fitness reports during this period has been increased.

(f). It is the duty of reporting seniors to so accurately describe each probationary officer in fitness reports, that, in spite of many reporting seniors, different types of ships, and varying kinds of duty, the naval examining board will be able closely to evaluate each officer's service worth in comparison with that of his classmates.

(g). Reporting seniors must bear in mind that probationary officers should be compared with other probationary officers of the same class and not with those in senior or more experienced classes. Each reporting of probationary forward with the routine fitness reports of probationary officers under his command a separate list, arranged in order of merit, for each class, showing on a basis of 0 to 4.0 his estimate of the service worth of each officer. Each individual's mark of service worth is expected to be a composite evaluation of his entire fitness report for that period.

(h). Particular attention is directed to the requirements of Article 1122, Navy Regulations, the importance of which is emphasized. (Please turn to Page 18)

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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Selection of Army General Officers**—The present War Department policy for the selection of general officers, as reflected in the promotions announced last week, apparently has met with wide approval, in the field as well as in Washington. The policy of picking younger men with reasonable time to serve in the next higher grade, the Army feels, is one productive of greater benefit to the government and one which will reap the most results from the recently enacted promotion bill which was designed to create a flow of officers into higher grades at ages commensurate with those ranks.

In the case of brigadier generals selected to be major generals it is interesting to note that one, Brig. Gen. John H. Hughes, was number nine on the list of brigadier generals of the line, and the other, Brig. Gen. David L. Stone, was number 18. However, of the eight brigadier generals senior to General Hughes three will retire the day before he becomes a major general, Oct. 1, three retire for age next year, and the other two the following year, 1938. General Hughes himself will have more than three years to serve as a major general. Of the eight officers between General Hughes and General Stone two will retire this Winter, three next year, and three the following year, while General Stone himself will not reach statutory retirement age until August 1940.

Two major generals will have to be named about the time Congress opens to fill the vacancies to be created by the retirement of Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, USA, and Maj. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne. Assuming that the same general policy will be followed it is considered likely that the selections will lie between Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Merrill, Brig. Gen. Robert O. Van Horn, Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, and Brig. Gen. John L. DeWitt.

In the matter of selecting brigadier generals from the list of colonels it is noteworthy that the retirement dates of the new colonels are such that the oldest has until April 1940 to serve while the youngest, Col. Walter Krueger, will not reach statutory retirement age until January 1945. While both of the new major generals are graduates of the United States Military Academy only one of the six new colonels (Col. Robert McC. Beck), entered the service by that route. Col. George P. Tyner started as an officer in the Illinois Cavalry during the Spanish War; Col. William H. Wilson became a second lieutenant in the volunteer infantry during the Spanish War after having served as an enlisted man in the New York National Guard; Colonel Krueger was commissioned a second lieutenant after enlisted service in the Spanish War; Col. Asa Singleton was commissioned in 1901 after two years service in the ranks; and Col. George C. Marshall entered the Regular Army as an officer in 1902 after graduation from the Virginia Military Institute.

The senior of the new brigadier generals occupied a position 157 on the promotion list of colonels as of April 20, 1936, while the others ran as follows: No. 179, 223, 257, and 294. Thus the junior colonel was virtually half way down the list when he was selected for brigadier generality. These positions, however, are deceptive, for no one except the actual appointing authorities and their advisors know what positions these officers occupied on the eligible list compiled annually by a board of general officers and which is maintained a close secret, the individual colonels themselves not even being told whether or not they are carried on the eligible list.

**Dual Oaths for Army Officers**—The Army almost lost its chief of staff recently because of an old and almost forgotten law. It all came about when President Roosevelt appointed General Craig to the Harvard University Tercentenary Commission, of which the President will be ex officio chairman. The commission for the Harvard post was all made out when Lt. Col. Iverson B. Summers, AGD, USA, who was concluding his tour as aide to the Chief of Staff preparatory to reporting to the War College as a student, happened to see the commission along with other official papers. Colonel Summers read the commission, and noticed it required taking an oath of office. He recalled that difficulties had arisen some years ago regarding an officer who had taken an oath for outside duties and suggested that the Judge Advocate General study the question before the General took the oath. Accordingly the matter was turned over to Maj. Gen. Arthur W. Brown, the Judge Advocate General of the Army who reported back that should General Craig take the oath as a commissioner for the Harvard Tercentenary he would automatically vacate his commission as an officer of the Army. The President was informed of the law and promptly decided he did not want to jeopardize General Craig's Army position so withdrew the appointment and selected Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, USA-Ret., to serve instead. The law applies only to the active list of the Army, so General Nolan's Army status will not be involved, neither will the Navy status of Adm. William H. Standley, chief of operations, also appointed by the President, be endangered.

The law was enacted many years ago. Its validity is unquestioned, for in 1914 President Wilson selected Frederick Mears, then an active engineer officer (now a colonel on the retired list) as a member of the Alaskan Railroad commission. Instead of detaching Colonel Mears to the position the President appointed him and he took an oath of office. In 1922 the newly created office of the Comptroller General dug up the incident and ruled that Mears was not an officer of the Army and had not been since he took the Alaskan commission oath eight years before. The decision came as a shock to everyone and a bill was immediately drafted and rushed through Congress reinstating Colonel Mears as an officer of the Army as of 1914. No ultimate harm resulted but the incident served to demonstrate what might happen had General Craig taken the Harvard oath.

**Command Navy Vessels**—One of the choicest captain's billets at sea, that of the commanding officer of the Augusta, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, is understood to have been slated by the Navy Department, to Capt. Harold Vincent McKittrick, now serving as Officer in Charge of Buildings and Grounds at the U. S. Naval Academy. Captain McKittrick is due for a tour of sea duty within a few months. The Augusta is commanded at present by Capt. Felix X. Gygax, who assumed command in the Spring of 1935. When relieved, Captain Gygax will return to the United States for shore duty, which has not as yet been decided on, but a good guess is that he will be sent to the Naval War College, at Newport.

Captain McKittrick is one of the few senior captains who have not yet served a tour of duty afloat in command of a capital ship. His classmates are currently in command of heavy cruisers, though within a year, those who become due for sea, will be assigned to command of battleships.

For the past two years, the battleship commands have gone to members of the classes of 1905 and 1906. Both of these classes have about passed out of the "battleship block," two of the few remaining '06 officers to be ordered to a battleship, being Capt. Claude Banks Mayo and Capt. Andrew S. Hickey. Both have made captain cruises in ships of the auxiliary class and are due for big ship commands.

**Ownership of Air**—Pilots of aircraft, in the service of the Army and Navy, need have no concern that they may involve the United States in litigation by reason of flying over privately owned property, if a decision of the United States Court of Appeals shall not hereafter be reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

In a decision recently handed down by Federal Judge Haney of the United States Court of Appeals, sitting in San Francisco, it was decided that owners of private property cannot claim title to the air above their land. The unusual decision, which upset an ancient principle of the Roman law, was rendered in an appeal decision in the suit of a property owner of a farm, adjoining the airport at Burbank, California.

The appellants, in an original Federal Court action, asked heavy damages and a permanent injunction, in a suit against the United Air Lines and Pacific Air Transportation, charging that the two firms had trespassed by flying over their property at an altitude of less than 100 feet. When the suit was denied in the lower court, the appellants carried the appeal to the higher court, where it was again denied.

In denying the appeal, Judge Haney pointed out that in the ancient days, title to property was held "ad caelum," that is from the center of the earth to the sky above. This, however, he added, was before the air above the earth was "inhabited" by the passage of aircraft.

The decision definitely established the fact that the sky has no definable location, and like the sea, is incapable of private ownership. The owner of land owns as much of the air above him as he uses, but only so long as he uses it. All that lies beyond belongs to the world.

**Fleet Commands**—Naval officers in the Fleet are displaying the most intense interest as to the changes in the higher fleet commands that are scheduled to be made within the next few months as a result of the retirement of Admiral William H. Standley. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that his place as Chief of Naval Operations will be filled by Admiral William D. Leahy, now commander in chief of the Battle Fleet.

The officers afloat are speculating as to the flag officer who is to relieve Admiral Leahy in the second highest billet in the Navy at sea. The consensus of opinion is that the choice will go to Rear Admiral Edward B. Kalbfuss, now serving as President of the Naval War College. He is due for a cruise with the Fleet, having completed more than two years ashore.

If Admiral Kalbfuss should be selected to be commander in chief of the Battle Fleet, the choice would prove most popular, not only with the officers in the ships, but with the enlisted personnel of all ratings.

Admiral Kalbfuss last served with the forces afloat as Commander Destroyers, Battle Force, based at San Diego. In this post, he was credited with the successful results of keeping the destroyers under his command, ready for any duty with the main fleet. This was accomplished by utilizing the repair facilities of the tenders at the base, and with a minimum reliance on the navy yards.

The opinion in the fleet seems to be that Vice Admiral Clarence S. Kempff, now commanding the battleship divisions, will not be considered a rival for the higher post of commander in chief of the battle force. He is now in his second year in a high fleet command and consequently is considered due for shore duty next June. The policy of the Navy Department has been to limit the cruise of flag officers to two years.

**"Destroyer" on Desert Bombed by Air Corps**—Eighteen planes of the 7th Bombardment Group, under the command of Lt. Col. C. L. Tinker, left their home station at Hamilton Field on Wednesday, August 19, 1936 and arrived at March Field three hours later. There, the 19th Group was consolidated into the 32nd Bombardment Squadron, and attached to the 7th Group to form one unit of three nine-plane squadrons.

The 7th Bombardment Group then conducted extensive tests of different methods of bombing a destroyer target, etched on the alkali bed of Muroc Dry Lake August 19-22, 1936. These tests were the first to be conducted under the new Wing Commander, Brig. Gen. Delos C. Emmons.

The first mission, on Thursday, August 20th, was merely introductory to familiarize bombers with the target, terrain, and their own bomb sights. That afternoon, bombs were dropped individually in squadron salvo, all sighting being conducted by the leading plane. Airplanes were in a stepped-down javelin formation, the wing men of the center element spaced out to give an oval pattern. In this phase nine bombs were dropped on each run. The first mission on the following day was similar to the above one, except that three bombs were dropped in train from each airplane, giving twenty-seven bombs with a larger pattern. Simulated bombing of a moving target was conducted on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. Three trucks at 150 feet intervals, represented a destroyer moving at thirty knots. Sighting was done on this target both individually and by flights, with the trucks moving on both sinuous and irregular courses. Each bombardier then "called" his shot, taking into consideration all possible sources of error.

It was pointed out that the tests were conducted under as bad conditions as would ever be encountered. The target was as small (300 by 30 ft.) probably, as bombardment would ever be called on to destroy, and it was difficult to spot on the glaring desert. Bombs were dropped from 12,000 feet above the target at the cruising speed of the B-12, a strong quartering tail wind prevailing at that altitude. In spite of this, the target was within the pattern of the bombs on every mission.

These tests were held to have demonstrated that with electric dropping mechanism, it is no longer true that the bombs from the rear planes will fall in front of those dropped from the leading plane. The pattern from the stepped-down formation was almost exactly the same size as the formation itself, with the bombs in the same order and not reversing. Squadron bombardiers found it necessary to aim ahead of the center of the target, which brought the center of impact of all bombs close to the center of the target.

After a Wing dinner on Saturday night, the 7th Group left March Field Sunday morning to return to Hamilton Field. To test the ability of the Group to penetrate as a unit any bad weather encountered, a fog was simulated in the San Joaquin Valley between Bakersfield and Fresno, California. Through this area, pilots proceeded individually under the hood, at one minute intervals with 200 feet differences in altitude between planes. At the end of the fog area, squadrons reassembled and the Group rendezvoused at Tracy, Calif., flying the remainder of the way in formation.

**Sailors' Swimming Instructions**—The older officers in the fleet, noting the visits of destroyers to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, this summer, have had recollections of the days, some ten years and more ago, when the entire fleet was concentrated in Guantanamo during the first three months of each year, and among other activities, the enlisted men in the ships were taught to swim. Every afternoon at 1500, the fleet routine called for the rounding up of non-swimmers in all the ships and sending them to Hicacal Beach, a half mile from the fleet anchorages on the western shore of the Bay. When the ships sailed north in April, there was not a man in the fleet who had not learned the rudiments of swimming. At Guantanamo, the conditions were made to order for non-swimming sailors,—warm and smooth water, a shelving and sandy beach, and finally, plenty of opportunity in the matter of time.

Now that the fleet is based in California, the conditions, so favorable for the instruction of non-swimmers at Guantanamo, have been found to be unsuitable to teaching large groups to swim. The ocean water on the California coast is too cold for enjoyable swimming, except at a few beaches and moreover, at these, the heavy rollers make swimming instruction difficult.



As a result of these conditions at the fleet bases, the non-swimmers in the ships cannot be given the opportunity to qualify in swimming. The number of non-swimmers in the fleet amount to a very considerable number, if the records that prevailed at Guantanamo are duplicated in the fleet at present. It was noted, in the days before the fleet base was shifted to the west coast, that an average of more than 25% of the crews of all ships, had not learned to swim prior to enlistment. Every year, it was necessary for the officers to qualify several thousand non swimmers in the fleet.

Those officers in the fleet who have given this matter serious consideration, can see no solution to the problem other than the construction of an artificial pool, of sufficient size, and accessibility, for mass instruction of non-swimmers in the ships. It goes without saying that every man in the Navy should be a strong and skilled swimmer.

**Command and General Staff School Policy**—The directive for the Command and General Staff School's 1937-38 course, now being distributed by the War Department, shows a reduction of five students 225 being allotted instead of the 230 for the 1936-37 course. Of this reduction four is taken from the arms and one from the services. In the apportionment of students to the Arms the Infantry is allotted 75, a reduction of six; the Cavalry 18, a reduction of two; the Field Artillery and the Coast Artillery get 37 and 21 respectively, the same as under the last policy, while the Air Corps gets 38, a gain of three; and the Corps of Engineers 14, a gain of two. In the services the apportionment is as follows: Adjutant General's Department, 2; Quartermaster Corps, 5; Medical Corps, 4; Ordnance Department, 4, and the Chemical Warfare Service, 2, all the same as last year except the Quartermaster Corps which got one less.

The qualifications as to age and eligibility remain the same. Students will be less than 48 years of age on Sept. 1, 1937 and at least half the quota of each Arm and Service will consist of officers who will be less than 40 years of age on that date.

### Navy Postgraduate Instruction

The Bureau of Navigation this week issued Circular Letter No. 33-36, dealing with the application for postgraduate instruction. The text of the letter follows:

1. Boards to select candidates for postgraduate instruction for the class to be ordered in 1937 will meet after the receipt of applications in the Bureau. Officers will be selected for the courses of instruction listed below. Opposite each course is indicated the approximate number of students to be selected.

(a) School of the Line .....	120
(b) Naval Construction .....	6
(c) Civil Engineering .....	5
(d) Finance and Supply .....	25
(e) Law .....	3

2. Postgraduate School catalogs describing work done at the Postgraduate School are being mailed to all large vessels and the division commanders of destroyers and submarines, so that more detailed information will be available to those officers who desire this instruction. Particular attention is invited to the objective for each curriculum.

3. Candidates for the School of the Line will be selected from the Naval Academy Classes of 1930 and 1931. Candidates for the course in Naval Construction, Civil Engineering, and Finance and Supply will be selected from the Naval Academy Classes of 1934 and 1935. Candidates for the course in Law will be selected primarily from the officers who are eligible for their second tour of shore duty, and with special attention given to those who have shown some aptitude for this course.

4. Candidates for the School of the Line who desire to pursue a technical curriculum for a second year should indicate in their requests their first and second choices of those listed below. All candidates should consider carefully their second choice. Candidates should indicate a second choice only in case they are willing to follow that specialty. In case only the one year School of the Line course is desired candidates should so state in their requests. Opposite each curriculum is indicated the approximate number of students to be selected for a second year.

(a) Aerology .....	6
(b) Aeronautical Engineering .....	7
(c) Applied Communications .....	20
(d) Marine Engineering (design) .....	15
(e) Marine Engineering (operating) .....	25
(f) Ordnance Engineering .....	14
(g) Ordnance Engineering (torpedo) .....	2
(h) Radio Engineering .....	6

Naval Aviators are eligible for Aeronautical Engineering, Ordnance Engineering, and Radio Engineering. Naval Aviators only are eligible for the course in Aeronautical Engineering. For all technical curricula except Applied Communications and Marine Engineering (operating) special consideration will be given to the candidates' aptitude for mathematics.

5. Applications with recommendation of commanding officers shall be forwarded in time to reach the Bureau of Navigation prior to November 15, 1936, and none received after that date will be considered. Forwarding seniors shall endorse on applications full and pertinent comment as to the applicant's qualifications.

6. Officers applying for the courses in Naval Construction, Civil Engineering, and Law will submit with their applications signed agreements not to resign during the course, and to serve three years in the Naval Service after the completion of their postgraduate course. Upon completion of the School of the Line course, similar agreements will be required of the officers who

are selected for further technical postgraduate instruction.

7. In order to make certain that the boards will have before them all applications, the Bureau directs that any applicant who may have indicated his preference for postgraduate instruction on his reports of fitness, or by letter, renew his request, inviting attention to such previous requests as he may have submitted.

8. The boards will consider only applications submitted through official channels; appended endorsements; special letters from commanding officers or heads of departments of vessels (stations) in which the candidates have served; and the officers' records.

9. The attention of forwarding seniors and officers submitting letters of recommendation is invited to the fact that these endorsements and letters should not be perfunctory but should state in full the candidate's carefully considered abilities and prospective potentialities for the type of postgraduate instruction for which he is an applicant. No candidate should be recommended who is not considered to be essentially worthy of instruction as postgraduate instruction cannot be given to all officers.

10. Commanding officers should forward with the requests of those candidates expressing a preference for the course in Applied Communications or Radio Engineering a statement indicating the operating ability of the applicant, as determined by appropriate examining boards.

### Maj. Gen. Bolles Decorated

Maj. Gen. Frank C. Bolles, USA, commander of the Seventh Corps Area, was awarded a state medal for meritorious military service by Governor Guy B. Park of Missouri at Nevada, Mo., Aug. 20, 1936, before about 3,000 national guardsmen and thousands of civilians who lined the parade grounds at Camp Clark.

Governor Park placed General Bolles in the top flight of famous Missouri military leaders, rating with the late Rear Adm. Robert E. Coontz, USN, one-time Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet; General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States; General Malin Craig, USA, Army Chief of Staff, and the late Maj. Gen. Enoch Crowder, USA.

General Bolles, who is to retire this month at the age of 64, reviewed national guardsmen of the 140th Infantry, 110th Engineers and the 138th Infantry along with Governor Parks.

Before presenting the distinguished service medal, Governor Parks referred to the citations General Bolles had received previously. He was wounded in action in 1899 and again in 1900 in the Philippine Islands. For the first occasion the citation read:

"He exhibited conspicuous bravery and skill in handling his Gatling gun detachment. Even after he was severely wounded in the leg, he continued to encourage his men and could scarcely be prevailed upon to desist from attempting to mount his horse when so crippled as to be unable to do so."

For heroism in action near Septarges, France, Sept. 26, 1918, and another occasion two days later near Bois-du-Fays, General Bolles was also cited. Part of that citation read:

"On September 28, he rallied his men under the sweeping fire of machine guns, minenwerfers and artillery, and, although painfully wounded, personally assisted in the re-

organization of the positions."

"Missouri is proud," said Governor Park, "to place you in the highest esteem with Pershing, Coontz, Crowder, and Craig."

Following the review there was a reception at brigade headquarters for both General Bolles and Governor Park.

### CCC Age Groups

Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work (CCC), today made public the results of a survey conducted by the Department of Labor to determine the age distribution of 238,846 young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-eight who were selected for enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps between Oct. 1, 1935, and July 31, 1936.

This survey, covering the selection of

all young men enrolled in the CCC since the minimum age limit was set at seventeen years, showed that more than one-half of the men came from the seventeen- and eighteen-year age groups. The survey also disclosed that 75 percent of the 238,846 men selected were in the seventeen-, eighteen-, nineteen- and twenty-year age brackets. Not more than 17.22 percent of the applicants for enrollment were above twenty-one years of age when selected.

All of the young men were selected by state directors of selection designated by the Department of Labor, which supervises the selection of the junior group. War veterans are selected by the Veterans' Administration through its regional offices. The War Department enrolls the men in the Corps.



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### Navy Selection Study (Continued from First Page)

Department has issued a general order doing away with this examination as it was felt that the examination which followed the next year for promotion to lieutenant, junior grade, created too much of a hardship on the ensigns.

Rear Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, USN, who, it is understood, has been directing the study since its beginning last January, has returned from leave and his dissatisfaction with certain details may be the cause for the delay in making the report.

The Board lately, it is understood, has been working together as a whole rather than in small groups or singularly as was the case previously. With the study drawing to a close the members are trying to iron out the few remaining difficulties and bring the personnel study to a close.

### Navy Enlisted Personnel

The following permanent appointments of Chief Petty Officers have been made by the Bureau of Navigation:

1. John Green Almand, CGM, USNTS Norfolk, Va.; 2. William Chelakle, CTM, USS Truxtun; 3. Angelo Demino, CBM, USS Nokomis; 4. Robert Wm. Early, CTM, USS S-41; 5. Raymond David Flaig, CRM, USS Whitney; 6. Eugene Griffith, CPhM, USS Argonne; 7. Rufus Cecil Harper, ACMM, USS VB Sqn. 2-B; 8. Albert T. Henderson, CMM, USS Bonita; 9. Milton H. Herrmann, CCStd, USS Hannibal; 10. Martin Wm. Jennings, CPhM, USS NRS, Dallas, Texas.
11. George Jones, ACMM, USS VJ Sqn. 1-F; 12. Wm. Lawrence McCullough, CMM, USS Lea; 13. Harold W. Miller, CWT, USS Detroit; 14. William O'Brien, CY, USS San Francisco; 15. John Lewis Peters, CY, USS Ramapo; 16. Andrew Chas. Piccoli, CY, USS Hopkins; 17. Van Buren Reynolds, CMM, USS Dobbin; 18. John Schultz, CMM, USS Perry; 19. Jesse Thompson, CY, USS Dobbin; 20. Paul A. Turner, CTM, USS Raleigh.
21. Perry A. Walker, CRM, USS Trenton; 22. John W. Gleason, CBM, USS Henderson; 23. William G. Hollett, CY, USS Litchfield; 24. William M. Abecasis, CCStd, USS Idaho; 25. James Oscar Bishop, CCStd, USS Chester; 26. Thomas James Brown, CSMth, USS Medina; 27. Raymond V. Chace, CSK, USS Arizona; 28. Ernest V. Farrell, CRM, USS Ranger; 29. Paul F. Freeman, CMM, USS Manley; 30. Thomas A. Haggerty, CCStd, USS Philip.
31. Joseph Edw. Hogan, CY, USS Farragut; 32. Burt Holland, CCStd, USS Boggs; 33. Leo Robt. Koestler, CBMkr, USS Hamilton; 34. John Franklin LeRoy, CQM, USS Narwhal; 35. Edgar James Maddox, CPhM, USS Pecos; 36. Sadak John Masthay, ACMM, USS VP Sqn. 2-F; 37. Michael S. McCormick, CWT, USS Idaho; 38. Jacob Rosenzweig, CQM, USS Hamilton; 39. Franklin Sieckman, CRM, USS Sands; 40. Charles Frederick Van, CBM, USS Neches.
41. Paul Jas. VanDoren, CCStd, USS Phelps; 42. Walter Zimmermann, CBM, USS Holland; 43. Joseph Ansak, Jr., CRM, USS New Mexico; 44. John Thos. Beaver, CRM, USS West Virginia; 45. Joseph O. Belanger, CWT, USS Lawrence; 46. Claude Kosci Bell, CSF, USS Vestal; 47. Lowell Kenneth Boyd, CRM, USS Argonne; 48. Chas. Leonard Casady, CQM, USS West Virginia; 49. Howard W. Conelyea, CQM, USS Wyoming; 50. Albert Nelson Cox, CSMth, USS Argonne.
51. Clarence W. Johnson, CMM, USS Lawrence; 52. Columbus Calvin Land, CWT, USS Wyoming; 53. Lance E. Mason, CCStd, USS Brooks; 54. Norman J. Seamer, CPhM, USS Aylwin; 55. Robert L. White, CMM, USS Raleigh; 56. Joseph A. Williams, CMM, USS West Virginia; 57. William F. Biggins, CBM, USS Nitro; 58. Verner L. Griswold, ACMM, USS VP Sqn. 3-F; 59. William C. Jennings, CWT, USS California; 60. Francis M. Tierney, ACMM, USS VP Sqn. 3-F.
61. Henry C. Griffin, CSK, USS California; 62. James Fred Harper, CMM, USS Fox; 63. William Edw. Hughes, CY, USS Bridge; 64. Edwin F. Miles, CMM, USS Detroit; 65. Sewall Walter Foster, CSK, USS Melville; 66. Chas. A. Johnson, CY, USS Salinas; 67. Samuel C. Reeves, CTC, USS Marblehead; 68. Douglas K. Ridley, CMM, USS Marblehead; 69. Carleton D. Gordon, CMM, USS Aaron Ward; 70. Earl Davis, CBM, USS Nevada.
71. Eugene DeGasper, CWT, USS Nevada; 72. Ralph E. Edgar, CY, USS Nevada; 73. Chas. McKee Hicks, CY, USS Houston; 74. Mercer Lankford, CBM, USS Marblehead; 75. Ralph M. Peterson, CMM, USS Nevada; 76. Arnold C. Sprague, CMM, USS Nevada; 77. Randolph E. West, CMM, USS Nevada; 78. Gordon P. Cameron, CRM, USS Lexington; 79. William J. Drees, CMM, USS Lamberton; 80. Harry Glansner, ACM, USS Saratoga.
81. Chas. R. Pulliam, CMM, USS Brooks; 82. Hubert Trail, CBM, USS Saratoga; 83.

James H. Smith, CMM, USS Saratoga; 84. Robert M. Chonberg, CEM, USS Oklahoma; 85. Homer A. Gay, CMM, USS Cassin; 86. Jas. Howard Jacobs, CMM, USS Hatfield; 87. John A. Hellmire, CCStd, USS Roper; 88. Dewey W. Mohundro, CBM, USS Oklahoma; 89. Joe Bates, CSMth, USS Dobbin; 90. Bryant Bentley, CSK, USS Oklahoma.

91. A. M. Nichols, CQM, USS Hovey; 92. John Joseph Bergin, CMM, USS Concord; 93. Aden Cornell, CMM, USS Concord; 94. Earl F. Daniels, CMM, USS Holland; 95. Wm. Frederick Fleeman, CWT, USS S-11; 96. Carl F. Olson, CWT, USS Arizona; 97. Harold V. Ruble, CQM, USS Porpoise; 98. Louis Silverstein, CQM, USS Jacob Jones; 99. George R. Smiley, CQM, USS Colorado; 100. Edmund B. O'Neill, CSK, USS Sirius.

101. John J. Burr, CMM, USS Leary; 102. Albert Teich, ACMM, USS VP Sqr. 10-F; 103. Rudolph W. Barth, CMM, USS Colorado; 104. George E. Boley, CRM, USS VS Sqr. 10-8; 105. Burton G. Folce, CBM, USS Colorado; 106. Neil G. McLelland, CMM, USS Broome; 107. Wm. Erwin Knight, CTM, USS Broome; 108. Chas. M. Darrin, CWT, USS Broome; 109. Oliver Ward, CMM, USS Gold Star; 110. Lee A. Bostic, CMM, USS Falcon.

111. John D. Bankston, CMM, USS Maryland; 112. Fred J. Katowski, CWT, USS Isabel; 113. Frederick Hoffman, CSMth, USS Black Hawk; 114. Carl A. Braun, CSK, USS Dobbin; 115. Joe D. Burnett, CBM, USS Lexington; 116. Daniel A. Ebbel, ACMM, USS Lexington; 117. Leon E. Denton, CWT, USS Chicago; 118. Franklin J. Gray, CWT, USS Bainbridge; 119. Felix Tulas, CMM, USS S-30; 120. Benjamin Dalbo, CQM, USS Cole.

122. Thomas H. McCaig, CQM, USS Texas; 123. Leonard B. Carlton, CY, USS New York; 124. Bernard L. Philbrook, CQM, USS Humphreys; 125. Earle Wm. Baldock, CRM, USS Dewey; 126. Philip J. Joyce, CAerog, USS Pennsylvania; 127. W. McKeon, CWT, USS Gilmer; 128. Edward Obelkevich, CQM, USS Mallard; 129. Bradford Smith, CBM, USS Gilmer; 130. Joseph Vrabec, CQM, USS Dewey.

1. Carl Harry Arvidson, CMM; 2. Frank DeSales Bacon, CMM; 3. Alexander Emil Bezung, ACMM; 4. Roy Otto Black, CWT; 5. John Lowell Bizzard, CPhM; 6. Edward Royden Clarke, CQM; 7. William Kay DePue, CPhM; 8. Paul DeWitt, CPM; 9. Lawrence F. Grattan, CSF; 10. Parley Whitcomb Hawkes, CMM.

11. Ernest Moon Hillard, CTM; 12. Hugh Moody Kizer, CMM; 13. Nell Julian Knutson, CRM; 14. Earl Allen McHoes, CY; 15. Wm. Daniel McNeill, CCStd; 16. Norman Parker, CCStd; 17. Arthur David Reynolds, CWT; 18. Felix Rehtane, CMM; 19. James Rudolph Roberts, CPhM; 20. Allen Pearl Sears, ACOM.

21. Abraham A. Schlegel, CEM; 22. Russell Skrobiszewski, CMM; 23. Robt. Edwin Starkie, CMM; 24. Frank A. Storey, CEM; 25. Caydar Edwin Swenson, CQM; 26. John F. Vigil, CWT; 27. Wayne Wright Willgrube, CPhM; 28. James Adrian Wood, CMM; 29. Jas. Richard Broughton, CTM; 30. Luchien Levi DeLatte, CBM.

31. Verlin Thurman Walters, ACMM; 32. Bernard Albert Grand, CY; 33. Charles Irvin Helm, CQM; 34. Knox Columbus Hendrick, CBM; 35. Clinton Stewart McNeish, CBM; 36. Arthur Walter Miller, CBM; 37. John Alvin Weller, ACMM; 38. Charles Edward Foote, ACMM; 39. Kenneth M. Alexander, CQM; 40. Percy Ralph Brown, CSK.

41. John Earl Coburn, CCStd; 42. Edward M. Coutta, CQM; 43. William B. Hamilton, CEM; 44. Ellis Peters, CY; 45. John Robt. Smith, CTM; 46. William Earnest Cassel, CMM; 47. Theodore R. Arnett, CMM; 48. Joseph L. Brautigam, CMM; 49. Raymond Leland Drake, CSK; 50. John Denis Brussard, CWT.

51. Levester I. Ferguson, CWT; 52. Richard Mack Piles, CTM; 53. Robt. T. McWilliams, CTM; 54. Robert J. Ridings, CBMkr; 55. Hugo E. Schwelitzer, CMM; 56. James F. Donegan, CWT; 57. Orville W. Dillman, CWT; 58. Byron I. Goodrich, CWT; 59. Ernest Wm. McGehee, CWT; 60. Charlie W. Scott, CBM.

61. Albert A. Taylor, CTM; 62. Joseph Taylor Griffin, CSK; 63. Karl Lee Barnes, CBM; 64. William D. Donohue, CTM; 65. Philip H. Hymel, CQM; 66. Mack Miles, CMM; 67. Durward G. Peterson, CQM; 68. Jack Gregory, CMM; 69. John S. Locker, CMM; 70. Carlos M. Santiago, CSK.

71. Milton Scott Harrell, ACMM; 72. Willis D. Keller, CEM; 73. Glenn W. Nance, CY; 74. Donatus J. Palen, CY; 75. John N. Bailey, CMM; 76. Stephen Jas. Gandy, CPhM; 77. Louis Carl Bliker, CMM; 78. Louis K. Latour, CFC; 79. Francisco B. Blas, CSK; 80. Herbert Brady, CBM.

81. Donald L. Cox, CMM; 82. Roy Virgil DeHart, CEM; 83. Chester S. Goodson, CY; 84. Edwin D. Williams, CY; 85. John A. Hill, CFC; 86. Donald Wade Ridenour, CMM; 87. Advil M. Wallace, CQM; 88. William R. Bennett, CWT; 89. George Wm. Dunn, ACMM; 90. Amos L. Maples, CMM.

91. Glideon Misenheimer, CCStd; 92. Claud Scott, CMM; 93. Chas. H. Towler, CMM; 94. Jas. Richard Allbritton, CQM; 95. Alvin D. Bonnett, CTC; 96. Donald J. Freeman, ACMM; 97. Everett T. Johnson, CRM; 98. Howard Garnett Kent, CMM; 99. Daniel Wm. Carlson, CMM; 100. Arthur Max Paulsen, CCStd.

The following advancements to Chief

Petty Officer ratings also have been authorized:

#### To Chief Boatwain's Mate

Elmer L. Butler, BMic; Albert D. Johnson, BMic; Patrick B. Twomey, BMic; Louis W. Pniger, BMic; Joseph F. Krall, BMic; Ernest P. Wash, SMMic; James H. Smith, BMic; Harry A. Wright, BMic; Robert E. Allen, SMMic; John L. Krause, BMic.

#### To Chief Torpedoman

Irvin E. Long, TMic; John A. Schortmann, TMic.

#### To Chief Turret Captain

Roy A. Foster, TCic; George V. Dunn, TCic.

#### To Chief Quartermaster

Leo Martin, QMic; Glen Kitchell, QMic; Victor O. F. Remmel, QMic; Frank John, QMic.

#### To Chief Signalman

Amando J. Vetro, SMic; John S. Soulski, SMic; Howard H. Faggart, SMic; Louis Brouwer, SMic.

#### To Chief Fire Controlman

Dale M. Kelley, FCic; Merle Vanover, FCic; Thomas B. Guynn, FCic; Floyd L. Lieurance, FCic; Joe R. Moring, FCic; Edward Sutorowski, FCic; Raymond C. Fincher, FCic.

#### To Chief Electrician's Mate

John C. Miller, EMic; Carroll A. White, EMic; Donald Randall, EMic; William A. Kennedy, EMic; Wade E. Hudgens, EMic.

#### To Chief Radioman

Stephen J. Spack, RMic; Carl E. Happle, RMic; William Angus, RMic; Peter Olszewski, RMic; Harry C. Blackford, RMic; Paul L. Frost, RMic; Ralph C. Olsen, RMic; "E" Granger, RMic; Laurence F. Myers, RMic; Samuel "J" Lewan, RMic.

#### To Chief Carpenter's Mate

William L. Reames, CMic; James D. Loomis, PMic.

#### To Chief Shipfitter

Fred J. Smith, SFic; Kenneth R. Munsch, SFic; Albert D. Wilson, SFic; Lucian Barger, SFic; Joseph Ferro, SFic.

#### To Chief Machinist's Mate

Ernest C. Richmond, MMic; Robert Long, MMic; Peter Zech, MMic; Walter A. Glenney, MMic; Harry F. Hurlbert, MMic; Robert M. Brockmann, MMic; William Hansen, MMic; Leon R. Griffy, MMic; Charlie T. Licht, MMic; Raymond N. Stryson, MMic; Clarence W. Robinson, MMic; Harold S. George, MMic; Allen A. Mumbauer, MMic; Elmer C. Imbler, MMic.

#### To Chief Water Tender

Clyde I. Streeter, WTic; George D. Muzzey, WTic; William A. Patterson, WTic; Grant M. Fisher, WTic; Charles M. Miller, WTic; Claude R. Scott, WTic; Leroy Powell, WTic; Leslie C. Caldwell, WTic; George H. Kunz, WTic; Eugene T. Mee, WTic; Joe F. Karb, WTic; Fred W. Jones, WTic; Charlie A. Letterman, WTic.

#### To Chief Yeoman

Thomas E. Murray, Yic; Peter Grulitch, Yic; Leonard C. Hample, Yic; Leinster H. Farrior, Yic; Frederick M. O'Brien, Yic; Stanley Bruska, Yic; John E. Durichek, Yic; Richard B. Beckman, Yic; Edward E. Miller, Yic; William W. Miller, Yic; George J. Brady, Yic; William R. Duty, Yic; Clifton Dauzat, Yic; William H. Richards, Yic; William F. Mims, Yic; Raymond G. Beach, Yic; John R. Herman, Yic.

#### To Chief Storekeeper

Harry Compton, SKic; Jacob E. Taylor, SKic; Thomas R. Wallace, SKic; Edward L. West, SKic; Eric L. Wardman, SKic; Jesse C. Davis, SKic; Brandon D. Rosser, SKic.

#### To Chief Pharmacist's Mate

Clifton R. Seeley, PhMic; James S. Thrasher, PhMic; Louis A. Roberts, PhMic; Flavis A. Wilson, PhMic; James R. Nichols, PhMic; "B" Carl Condon, PhMic; Alfred D. Taylor, PhMic.

#### To Chief Commissary Steward

John J. Haverlick, Bkric; Russell E. Swap, Bkric; Henry H. Rollins, SCic; Travis C. Lipford, Bkric.

#### To Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate

John A. Paradowski, AMMic; Perry Mercer, AMMic; Everett F. Wright, AMMic; Robert G. Huffman, AMMic; Claude J. Sutton, AMMic; William T. Dooling, AMMic; Andrew P. Meagher, AMMic; Bela A. Depew, Jr., AMMic; Thaddeus W. Boyle, AMMic; George B. Chaney, AMMic; Thomas J. Murray, AMMic; Felix E. Kosn-ick, AMMic; Hayter R. Davenport, AMMic; George O. Cleaver, AMMic; Burton C. Brickman, AMMic; Vincent J. Feigenbutz, AMMic; Homer A. Simmons, AMMic; James C. Goff, AMMic; Hiram Y. Huffman, AMMic; Arlie D. Nunley, AMMic; Henry Walters, AMMic; Andrew Zutter, AMMic; Guy D. McCandless, AMMic; Earle H. Loveless, AMMic; William R. Bailey, AMMic; Luther P. Crain, AMMic; William W. Utterback, AMMic; Ollie K. Thomas, AMMic; Henry N. Grasso, AMMic; Martin M. Mohner, AMMic; Max J. McIntire, AMMic;

Bernard P. Lyons, AMMic; Albert C. Shafer, AMMic; Joseph J. Emmerling, AMMic; Byron J. Osborne, AMMic; Charles R. De Fecteau, AMMic; Thomas R. Drumm, AMMic; Francis M. Young, AMMic.

#### To Aviation Chief Metalsmith

Owen P. Sullivan, AMic; James R. Harris, AMic.

#### To Aviation Chief Carpenter's Mate

Glenn D. Johnson, ACMic; John F. Winter, ACMic.

#### To Aviation Chief Ordnanceman

Clarence A. Burgess, AOMic; Truman W. Pepper, AOMic; Blondel Washam, AOMic; Martin F. Stark, AOMic; Frederick W. Parkhurst, AOMic.

### Service Sports

West Point, N. Y.—Lt. Gar Davidson, head coach, wasted little time in getting down to hard work for the coming football season at the U. S. Military Academy, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1936, when the first practice was called. Having seen most of the 82 candidates who reported in the Spring practice, Lieutenant Davidson has already selected a tentative lineup.

The backfield consists of Kopsak at fullback, Monk Meyer and Ryan at halfback and Kasper at quarterback. Woody Stromberg, this year's captain, and Preston have been stationed at end, Erikson and Isbell at tackle, Smith and Ohman at guard, and Howell at center.

However, only four of last year's starting team has returned and several changes in the tentative lineup may be made before the opening game.

Ft. Myer, Va.—The hard-riding polo team of this post has returned from Cleveland, Ohio, with the national open 12-goal polo championship firmly in its grasp. Staging a four-goal rally in the fourth chukker of the final game, Sept. 1, 1936, the Ft. Myer four returned victorious, 7-3, over the Hulsache team of Houston, Tex., and climaxed more than two weeks of competitive polo which earlier found the Texans capturing the national inter-circuit championship. Capt. Don Galloway, Cav., USA; Capt. Harry Johnson, Cav., USA; Capt. Harry Stadler, Cav., USA, and Lt. George Grunert, Cav., USA, all played important roles in the championship game.

Fort Belvoir, Va.—The baseball team of this post became champions of the Third Corps Area when the Fort Monroe team downed the Fort Meade diamonders, 6-5. Fort Belvoir and Fort Meade had been deadlocked until Wednesday of last week for the lead. However, Fort Belvoir batted out a 9-1 victory over Fort Hoyle and with the aid of Fort Monroe won the title.

Ft. Davis, C. Z.—Regimental Day of the 14th U. S. Infantry was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies here Aug. 13, 1936. At 8:45 a. m. pigeons were released carrying messages to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, Chief of Staff, and President Harmodio Arias at Panama. Several contests were held in conjunction with Regimental Day and the following men received trophies for winning their respective contests:

Checkers: Private Shanks, Co. "G"; Bridge: Sergeant Owens, Co. "C"; Corporal Crow, Co. "C";

Pinochle: Corporal Harrison, Co. "M"; Corporal Hagen, Co. "M";

Horseshoes: Private Betlew, Co. "I"; Private Matosiak, Co. "I";

Pool: Private Rafowich, Co. "K"; Golf: Private Icl. Arch, Co. "K";

Manual of Arms: Corporal eVach, Co. "O"; Machine Gun Stripping Assembling Blindfolded: Corporal Pirowski, Co. "M";

Another special feature of the Regimental Day Celebration was a Junior Swim Meet at Ft. Davis, C. Z., conducted by 1st Lt. Ephraim Hampton, Inf., USA, with the following results:

(1) 30 yard. Free Style (Beginners), 1. Steve White; 2. Herb Cox.

(2) 50 yard. Free Style (Boys 10-14), 1. Everett Rogers; 2. Rodney Braswell; 3. Eddie Kimball.

(3) 50 yard. Free Style (Girls 12 and over), 1. Betty Green; 2. Margaret Green; 3. Mildred Braswell.

(4) 50 yard. Free Style (Boys 15 and over), 1. Eddie Green; 2. Jimmie Green; 3. Howard Cox.

(5) 100 yard. Breast Stroke, 1. Vernon Moore; 2. Neville Jones.

(Continued on next Page)



## Service Sports

(Continued from Preceding Page)

(6.) 30 yard. Free Style (Girls 8-12), 1. Betty Parks; 2. Peggy Wilson; 3. Dot Moore.  
(7.) 30 yard. Free Style (Boys 10 and over), 1. Edwin Moore; 2. Steve White; 3. Eddie Kimball.

(8.) 100 yard. Free Style, 1. Cheney Moore; 2. Vernon Moore; 3. George Jackson.

In a water polo game the Red, White, and Blue Troop at Cristobal, C. Z., defeated Ft. Davis Juniors 3-2.

Manila, P. I.—The U. S. Army athletic schedule of tournaments for the coming season has been approved by Maj. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, USA, Commanding General of the Philippine Department, and the dates set in a recreation memorandum issued at Ft. Santiago on July 9, 1936.

The Department Athletic Tournaments which will be held are bowling, basketball, golf, tennis, and baseball. These tournaments will be held at the times and places indicated as follows:

Bowling—Sept. 7-13, 1936, at Ft. Mills.  
Basketball—Nov. 16-22, 1936, at Post of Manila.

Golf—Dec. 7-13, 1936, at Ft. William McKinley.

Tennis—Dec. 14-20, 1936, at Rizal Memorial Stadium.

Baseball—May 24-30, 1937, at Ft. William McKinley and Rizal Memorial Stadium.

West Point, N. Y.—Lt. Col. Jacob L. Devers, Graduate Manager of the Athletic Association has announced that West Point football enthusiasts may now submit applications for the Army-Columbia game to be played at the Yankee Stadium in New York City on October 10; Army-Harvard game to be played at Cambridge on October 17 and the Army-Colgate game to be played at West Point on October 31. Already 11,000 sets of application blanks have been sent out in addition to those sent to members of the Association. Tickets for these games will be \$3.30 with box seats for the Columbia game at \$4.40.

Admission to all home games at Michie Stadium, with the exception of the Colgate game, which includes Washington and Lee, Springfield, Muhlenberg and Hobart will be \$1.10. Tickets may be obtained at the entrance to the Stadium at 12:30 p. m. on the day of the game.

Tickets to the Navy game at Philadelphia on November 28, and to the Notre-Dame game at the Yankee Stadium in New York City on November 14 will be \$4.40 with box seats to the Yankee Stadium at \$6.00. Applications for tickets may be sent to the Army Athletic Association, West Point, N. Y. Lt. Col. Devers states that tickets will be allotted to non-members of the Association in order of receipt of the applications.

## Camp Perry Rifle Matches

M. O. Wilson, boatswain first class, U. S. Coast Guard, won the Navy Trophy Match, the opening match at the National Rifle and Pistol Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1936, with a score of 96 out of a possible 100. Sgt. C. W. Wills, 29th Inf., USA, was second, also having a score of 96. As Boatswain Wilson had the better finish on his string, he was declared the winner.

The Coast Guard Trophy Match, second on the bill, was won by H. J. Adams, Jr., representing a civilian team from California. He had a score of 99, while Lt. R. G. Thibodeaux, Louisiana National Guard; Sgt. R. D. Chaney, USMC, and Gy. Sgt. J. R. Tucker, USMC, had 98's and finished in that order.

The Crowell Match, fired September 1, was won by Chief Boatswain Mate Paul Goulden, USCG, with a possible score of 50. He out-ranked his competitors who also had scores of 50, as his list of nine V's made him the victor. The V's are the center shots in the bulls-eye of the target. Hillard Comstock of Santa Rosa, Calif., was second and R. F. Seitzinger, USMC-Res., was third, each having scores of 50. The next seven winners in the bronze medal list also scored possibilities of 50.

Capt. D. H. Hudelson, California National Guard, topped the list of five in

the Marine Corps Cup Match. Each had scores of 98 out of a possible 100.

In the .22 caliber single shot slow-fire pistol match fired September 2, Capt. Sidney Hinds, 7th Inf., USA, was second to George B. Young, Buffalo, N. Y., civilian, who established a new mark with a score of 188 out of a possible 200. Captain Hinds had 187, while Henry J. Russ, civilian of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was third with 186. Lt. J. R. Herron, New York National Guard, was fourth with 185, outranking three other competitors who had the same score.

Sgt. Herschel F. Stemen, Ohio National Guard, won the Leech Cup match, also fired September 2 with a possible score of 105.

Sgt. Thomas J. Jones, USMC, was fourth with a score of 104, being out-ranked by John G. Jones, USMC, who was second, and William A. Smiley, Junction City, Kans., civilian, who was third.

Following is the list of winners in the

Navy Trophy Match in the order in which they finished; (the name of the shooter is given first, followed by his rank and organization, then his score and medal):

M. O. Wilson, BMIC, USCG, 96, Gold (Trophy).  
C. W. Wills, Sgt., 29th Inf., 96, Silver.  
R. K. McDonough, Capt., 5th Eng., 95, Bronze.  
C. H. Howell, Lt., ORC N. Mex., 95, Bronze.  
L. E. Brady, Capt., 10th Inf., 95, Bronze.  
W. A. Phinney, Corp., USMC, 94, Bronze.  
G. J. Wellesberger, Corp., USMC, 94, Bronze.  
J. T. Dingle, Mass. National Guard, 94, Bronze.  
H. A. Hermansen, Mont. Civilians, 94, Bronze.  
W. S. Bakutis, Ens., USCG, 94, Bronze.  
Results of the Coast Guard Trophy match were as follows:  
H. J. Adams, Jr., Calif. Civ. Tm., 96, Gold (Trophy).  
R. G. Thibodeaux, Lt., La. NG, 98, Silver.  
R. D. Chaney, Sgt., USMC, 98, Bronze.  
J. R. Tucker, Gy. Sgt., USMC, 98, Bronze.  
J. T. Dingle, Sgt., Mass. NG, 97, Bronze.  
W. H. Lach, Ind. Civ., 97, Bronze.

W. A. Easterling, Plat. Sgt., USMC, 97, Bronze.

F. Harrison, Capt., Wash. NG, 97, Bronze. The following men are tied for the last two remaining medals—Bronze:

F. Harrison, Capt., Wash. NG, 97, Bronze.  
W. C. Ruth, Sgt., 11th Inf., 97; J. B. Jensen, Sgt., Cav. School Det., 97; Willie A. Strother, Cpl., 29th Inf., 97; W. S. McDougal, 1st Lt., USMC, 97; L. S. Hanson, Utah, Civ., 97.

Chief Boatswain's Mate Paul Goulden, USCG, won the Crowell Trophy match Sept. 1. R. S. Seitzinger, of the Pittsburgh Marine Reserve Team was third. Ensign J. Q. Allgood, USCG, was fourth and 2nd Lt. M. E. Kaiser, Inf., USA, was fifth.

The Marine Corps Cup Match was won by D. H. Hudelson, of the California National Guard, with a team mate T. J. Roberts second. W. B. Slack, G. J. Wellesberger and K. E. Crocker, of the Marine Team, were third, fifth and sixth. W. Mitchell, of the Coast Guard, was fourth.

## SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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BE A

JOURNAL BOOSTER

### Personals

Miss Louise Findley, Chief Nurse at the Station Hospital, Ft. McClellan, Alabama for the past two years, and who was recently granted permission to take the examination for the Army Nurse Corps, United States Army, successfully passed the tests and has been notified by the Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army of her acceptance and commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps, United States Army. After a short leave of absence Lieutenant Findley will report for duty at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado.

Capt. and Mrs. Carter W. Clarke, SC, USA, of 3920 Benton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. have returned to the city after a leave of absence spent on the north Jersey shore.

Maj. and Mrs. A. M. Lehman, MC, USA, and Mrs. W. C. McClintock, who have been spending the summer at Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, will leave shortly in Sept. for their new station at Ft. Bragg, N. C. Their son Mr. Hugh Roberts Lehman will enter the junior class at Porter Military Academy at Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Charles E. T. Lull has returned to Washington, and is in residence at the Fairfax, 2100 Massachusetts Avenue.

Approximately fifty members of the Washington Unit of the Naval Reserve Officers Association attended a dinner at the Hotel Martinique Thursday, Aug. 27.

Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, Commanding the Third Army and the Eighth Corps Area, left Ft. Sam Houston on September 1, for Atlanta, Georgia, by train.

General Parker planned to confer with Maj. Gen. George V. H. Moseley, commanding the Fourth Corps Area, with headquarters in Atlanta, about the forthcoming Third Army Command Post Exercise to be held at Ft. Sam Houston during September.

### Weddings and Engagements

Mrs. Alexander Kearney of Roanoke, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Ann, to Ens. Norwell G. Ward, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Ward of Indian Head, Md. Ensign Ward was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the class of 1935 and is now attached to the USS Salt Lake City on the West Coast.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. C. Sibert, Inf., USA, of Ft. Benning, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter Kathryn Mary to 2nd Lt. Bruce Palmer, jr., Lieutenant Palmer is the son of Col. and Mrs.

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## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



A general meeting of the Philippine Department Branch of the Army Relief Society was held at No. 1 Military Plaza, Manila, P. I. at 11 a.m., July 31, 1936. Mrs. Lucius R. Holbrook, presiding over the meeting, discussed the purpose and aims of the Society and formulated plans for the coming year. In the photograph are: Mrs. J. L. Dewitt, Fort Stotsenberg, Mrs. L. R. Holbrook, Branch President; Mrs. A. T. Smith, Fort McKinley; Mrs. E. R. Harris, Branch Treasurer; Mrs. T. S. Voss, Nichols Field; Mrs. W. J. Tack, Post of Manila; Mrs. R. W. Bryan, Sternberg General Hospital; Mrs. R. W. Briggs, Branch Secretary; and Mrs. J. W. Gulick, Fort Mills.

Bruce Palmer, Cav., USA, of Ft. Knox, Ky.

Invitations are being sent out by Capt. and Mrs. Clayton Miller Simmers (CC), USN, for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sylvia Simmers, to Lt. (jg) Harry Wallace Englund (CC), USN, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 4 o'clock in Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass. A reception will follow at the River Bank Court Hotel.

The engagement of Miss Suzanne Creighton Kaltenbach, daughter of Mrs. Charles Ernest Kaltenbach of Greystone, Cranford, N. J., to Lt. Leonard Copeland Shea, USA, was announced at a formal tea given by Mrs. Kaltenbach.

Lt. Shen, a graduate of West Point last June, is the son of Capt. George H. Shea, USA-Ret., and the late Mrs. Shen.

The wedding is to take place during the Christmas holidays in La Jolla, Calif., where Mrs. Kaltenbach will come, from her home in the east.

The wedding of Miss Janet Blandy Houtz, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Houtz, of Clearfield county, Pa., to Comdr. James Carroll Byrnes, jr., USN, will take place at noon on Tuesday, Sept. 15 in the choir of St. John's Church.

A breakfast for the members of the immediate families, at the home of the bride, 2214 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C., will follow the ceremony. Miss Houtz, who is well known in Philadelphia, is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts Lowrie. She is a graduate of the Shipley School.

Mrs. Helen Willey Sullivan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Allen Willey of Philadelphia and Haverford, Pa., and Mr. John Angell Rice, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John H. Rice, USA-Ret., were married at Haverford, Pa., Aug. 29, 1936.

Guests were limited to the relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice will make their home at 1071 Clay Ave., Pelham Manor, New York.

Clusters of gardenias against a background of Island palms and ferns formed the beautiful setting at the chapel, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, Tuesday, July 14, for the military wedding of Miss Mary Marjorie Gowen, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, USA, and Lt. Robert H. Sanders, Inf., USA. Chaplain Edmund Sliney read the nuptial service at 4:30 in the afternoon in the presence of an assemblage largely representative of Army circles.

The church was arranged throughout

with a variety of white blossoms. Standards of calla and St. Joseph lilies, gladioli, ginger and tuberoses banked the chancel, the rail of which was covered with asparagus sprengeri interwoven with gardenias. On either side of the altar were tall vases of the same flowers with cathedral tapers glowing in five-branch candelabra. Gardenias and ti leaves were caught to the pews in the center aisle.

The "Bridal Chorus" from Lohengrin was played for the processional and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" for the recessional. Preceding the rites, Maj. Cecil L. Rutledge sang "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms" and "Ah Sweet Mystery of Life."

The bride, escorted by her father, was attractive in her lustrous white satin gown, princess-styled with a tight fitting bodice, pintucked and button-trimmed in front to the waist. The spring note was emphasized in the sleeves, puffed from the shoulders to the elbows and glove-fitted to a point over the wrists by tiny satin covered buttons. The same button motif detailed the back of the gown from the high neck to the middle of the graceful court train which terminated in a fanshaped flare. Her misty tulle veil, extending the length of the train, cascaded from a Juliet cap surmounted by a coronet of braided silver. The cap was caught at the back with a circulet of gardenias. White delphiniums and lilies of the valley mingled with the full-blown roses of her bridal bouquet, which was fastened with a drooping bow of satin ribbon and streamers knotted with sweet peas.

Miss Kathleen Gowen was her sister's maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Mrs. Richard G. Prather and Miss Mildred Gowen, also sisters of the bride.

Lt. Joseph S. Piram of Fort Shafter served as best man and the ushers were Lt. Wallace H. Brucker, Lt. William H. Craig, Lt. William F. Northam, Lt. George R. Walton, Lt. William H. Waugh and Lt. James M. Worthington. Their swords formed the traditional arch of steel under which the young couple passed as they left the altar.

At the reception in the gardens of the Officers' club following the ceremony the bride and groom were assisted in receiving by the latter's parents and the attendants.

Later the young couple left for a honeymoon trip on Oahu.

Miss Helena Marie Leisy, daughter of Mrs. Edward C. Leisy of Peoria, Ill., and the late Mr. Leisy, was married to Lt. Comdr. John M. Thornton, USN, Sept. 2, 1936, in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, N. Y. The Rev. F. G.

Craighill performed the ceremony.

The bride, who dispensed with attendants, was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Charles Welte of Peoria. She wore a gown of peach beige lace, a wide-brimmed brown velvet hat, and carried a bouquet of tallisman roses and larkspur.

Lt. Benjamin May, 2nd, USN, was the best man for the bridegroom, who is the son of Mr. Charles D. Thornton of Norfolk, Va., and the late Mrs. Thornton.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the Junior League, 221 East Seventy-first Street, New York City.

Lieutenant Commander Thornton and his bride will motor through the White Mountains on their wedding trip and later will make their home in Norfolk, Va., where he is stationed on the USS Wyoming.

The couple met for the first time aboard the airship Hindenburg on its first eastward voyage from Lakehurst last May. Commander Thornton was aboard as an observer, having been attached to the Lakehurst station at the time.

### Army Relief Show

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA, commanding the Second Corps Area, announced today (Wednesday) at Governors Island that the annual army show for the benefit of the Army Relief Society would be held on Governors Island on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 12. The military demonstration will be presented on the Morris Memorial Field starting at 2:30 P. M.

The program includes a schedule of varied military events featuring a musical drill by the 16th U. S. Infantry, a formal guard mount by the colorful 107th Infantry of the New York National Guard, and a mounted jumping exhibition. The third and deciding polo game for the 1936 Colyre Trophy championship, with Governors Island and the First Division as the contending teams, is also scheduled.

For many years Army Relief Day has been an outstanding outdoor social function in the Metropolitan area. The proceeds are devoted to the care of dependent widows and orphan children of soldiers and officers of the Regular Army.

Mrs. Frank R. McCoy, wife of the corps area commander, is president of the Second Corps Area branch of the Army Relief Society. Maj. C. E. Davis, Cavalry, one of the ranking polo players of the Army, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Reserved box seats are \$2.00 and open field boxes, not reserved, are \$1.00.

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## Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
September 3, 1936

Maj. Raymond G. Payne, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Payne and their daughter, Edith Payne, have returned to Washington after spending a month on the Jersey coast.

Comdr. and Mrs. B. Groesbeck, Jr., USN, and their daughter, Dorothy, have just arrived from Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Troy H. Middleton, Inf., USA, and their son, Troy Middleton, Jr., and daughter, Bernice Middleton, of Baton Rouge, La., are at the Martinique for a short stay.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, who have been spending most of the summer at Camp Rapidan, returned to the Capital Sept. 2. The Secretary, who has been ill, will resume his duties at the Navy Department.

Capt. and Mrs. E. Q. Faust, QMC, USA, of Philadelphia, Pa., are at the Martinique for a stay of a few days.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.  
September 3, 1936

Ens. Hilary C. Rowe, USN, Mrs. Rowe and their infant son have arrived from San Diego, Calif., and are guests of Ensign Rowe's parents, State's Attorney and Mrs. Roscoe C. Rowe, at their home on Charles Street.

Maj. Frederick H. Delano, USMC-Ret., of Portsmouth, N. H., is at Carvel Hall for a few days, while visiting here. Major Delano was a resident of Annapolis for a number of years. Mrs. Delano is at present visiting in Maine.

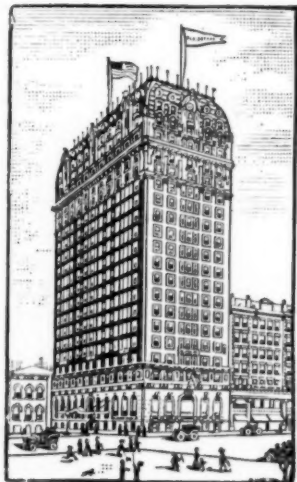
Comdr. Francis M. Furlong, USN-Ret., is visiting his brother-in-law, Comdr. Paul T. Dessez, USN-Ret., at Waterford, Conn., for a few days. Miss Helen Furlong has as her guest her aunt, Miss Henriette L. Dessez of Washington.

Mrs. Walter Sharp and her son, Willoughby Sharp, arrived Aug. 24 and joined Captain Sharp, USN, at their quarters, No. 10 Porter Road, Naval Academy.

Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Kinkaid, USN, of Washington, D. C., are the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Webb Trammell, USN, at their cottage at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

WEST POINT, N. Y.  
August 31, 1936

Miss Katherine McIntyre of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her sister and brother-in-law Captain and Mrs. Gillette for several weeks.



## The Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

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Capt. Melville F. Grant and Mrs. Grant with their two daughters Nancy and Cynthia Grant arrived at the post on Saturday from San Antonio, Texas, to visit Capt. Robert G. Gard and Mrs. Gard before sailing for the Philippine Islands on September 16.

Miss Margery Beukema, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Herman Beukema is the guest this week of Brig. Gen. Alfred A. Starbird, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Starbird in Burlington, Vt. Mr. Henry Beukema returned to the post on Monday after passing a month in Michigan with relatives.

Lt. Col. Gerald A. Counts, Mrs. Counts and their small daughter, Miss Ann Counts returned to West Point on Tuesday from a two months motor trip to the West Coast. While in San Francisco they were the guests of Maj. Leo V. Warner and Mrs. Warner at the Presidio.

Mrs. Frederic Bowen Lincoln of South Orange, N. J., visited for several days this week with her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Lawrence McIlroy Guyer and Mrs. Guyer.

The first class of the Corps of Cadets returned to the Post on Monday from the annual training trip to Ft. Benning, Ga., and Ft. Monroe, Va. The second class returned from furlough on Saturday. The annual Furlough Hop was held on Saturday night at the old gymnasium. Academic School Year starts on Tuesday the first of September.

Capt. Tyree Rivers Horn and Mrs. Horn returned to West Point on Wednesday after spending the summer at Ocean City, N. J.

Capt. Raymond H. Combs arrived on the post August 25 from Aberdeen Proving Grounds and was the guest of Capt. Daniel J. Martain and Mrs. Martain until Mrs. Combs and their daughter Doris Combs arrived on Sunday. Mrs. Combs and Doris spent the summer in California.

QUANTICO, VA.  
September 3, 1936

Midshipman John F. Bauer will spend this week-end on the post as the guest of his brother and sister-in-law, 1st Lt. and Mrs. H. W. Bauer, USMC, after which he will go to Nebraska to spend September leave with his parents.

1st Lt. and Mrs. Archie V. Gerard, USMC, entertained at a swimming party Aug. 28. They had about 85 guests and supper was served at the golf house.

1st Lt. and Mrs. L. S. Moore, USMC, entertained at a cocktail party Aug. 28.

Col. and Mrs. James J. Meade, USMC, returned Aug. 29 from a stay at Hot Springs, Ark.

Midshipman Andrew I. Lyman arrived Aug. 27 to spend September leave with his parents, Major General and Mrs. Lyman, USMC.

Lt. Col. Henry L. Larsen, USMC, and Mrs. Larsen entertained at a cocktail party at their quarters Aug. 28, which was followed by a dinner at the Officers' Club.

1st Lt. and Mrs. C. H. Hayes, USMC, have moved into quarters on the post.

FT. McLELLAN, ALA.  
August 29, 1936

Mrs. John W. Lang and daughters, Madeline and Edith, arrived Monday evening from Charleston, S. C., and accompanied Colonel Lang on Friday morning in a trip to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., where he will be on official business for the next few weeks.

Maj. Henning Linden, accompanied by Mrs. Linden and their son, John, arrived Wednesday morning from the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., where he has been on duty and Major Linden has been assigned to the command of the 3rd Battalion, 22nd Infantry at this station.

Mrs. Dayton L. Robinson entertained at a surprise party for Captain Robinson, a few evenings ago, on the lovely lawn at the back of their quarters. The party was a combination of birthday, wedding anniversary and also the anniversary of Captain Robinson's twenty-first year in the army. The tables were set in the yard, amid the beautiful flowers which are Mrs. Robinson's pride, and were lighted with flood-lights. A delightful spaghetti supper was served, followed by ice cream and the birthday cake, decorated with the proverbial candles, which the Captain had to blow out with one puff, as is the custom. Those partaking of the Robinson's hospitality were Maj. and Mrs. Ernest Samusson, Mrs. Richard R. Winslow, Capt. and Mrs. Gerald (Fuzzy) Woodruff, Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Wergeland and Capt. and Mrs. Albert J. Thackston, Jr.

Miss Marion Schatts, who has been the house guest of Maj. and Mrs. James H. Blackwell, has returned to her home in Worcester, N. Y. Mrs. Richard R. Winslow entertained a small party of friends at a spaghetti supper Wednesday evening. Those enjoying the party were Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. John W. Mott, Capt. and Mrs. Earl L. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Dayton L. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Wergeland, Capt. and Mrs. Albert J. Thackston, Jr., Mrs. Alton A. Denton and her house guest and Capt. Robert Blair. After the supper, the party repaired to the back lawn and enjoyed outdoor games for the balance of the evening.

PENSACOLA, FLA.  
August 29, 1936

Lt. and Mrs. A. K. Morehouse who were the house guests of Comdr. and Mrs. J. F. Bogan at their quarters in the Navy Yard over the week-end were the incentive for a round of parties given Friday and Saturday at both the Navy Yard and in Pensacola. Friday evening, Comdr. and Mrs. Bogan entertained at an early dinner party followed by a boat ride in Pensacola Bay later in the evening taking their guests to the Officers' Club at Camp Mustin for the dance. Saturday morning, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. E. Gehres entertained with a breakfast party at their quarters in the yard honoring Lt. and Mrs. Morehouse, guests included, besides the honorees, Comdr. and Mrs. J. F. Bogan, Lt. and Mrs. W. W. Lowrey, Lt. and Mrs. J. C. Clifton, Lt. and Mrs. Jack Ruby, Lt. Comdr. G. D. Thompson and the hosts Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Gehres. The same day a luncheon party was given for Lt. and Mrs. Morehouse with Lt. Bennett Wright as host, with a cocktail party following at the home of Lt. and Mrs. J. C. Clifton and later a dinner party at the home of Mr. Francis Taylor in Pensacola, honoring Lieutenant and Mrs. Morehouse.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Morehouse who were accompanied on their trip by their two daughters Sallie and Susan and returned to Opalocaca, Fla., where Lieutenant Morehouse is in command of the U. S. N. R. Aviation Base on Sunday.

One of the largest and most enjoyable parties of recent date was given at The Barn in Pensacola on Saturday afternoon from 4 till 6 when the Officers of Aviation Class 80 entertained for their friends before their departure for their new stations. Co-hosts for the afternoon were Lt. P. G. Powell, Lt. J. R. Van Evera, Lt. L. H. Seeger, Lt. A. C. Ensign, Lt. A. J. DeJoy, Lt. E. T. Hodges, Lt. W. I. Bull, Ens. R. S. Ridell, Ens. D. E. MacIntosh, Ens. J. Ramee, Ens. T. F. Connolly, Ens. L. R. Pickett, Ens. F. M. Hammitt and Ens. B. J. Prueher.

Guests included: Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Blakely, Comdr. and Mrs. G. D. Murray, Lt. and Mrs. J. C. Clifton, Lt. and Mrs. Wesley Grey, Lt. and Mrs. L. S. Massey, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. E. Gehres, Lt. Comdr. J. Tate, Lt. and Mrs. E. Saunders, Mrs. Saunders' mother Mrs. Richards of California, Lt. and Mrs. Jack Ruby, Lt. and Mrs. Jack Lewis, Lt. and Mrs. B. C. McCaffree, Lt. and Mrs. W. W. Lowrey, Lt. and Mrs. B. B. Nichol, Lt. and Mrs. W. E. Sinton, Lt. and Mrs. E. C. Renfro, Lt. and Mrs. L. T. Clevek, Lt. and Mrs. G. C. Miller, Lt. and Mrs. D. M. Wisehaupt, Lt. and Mrs. R. E. Hess, Lt. and Mrs. Charles Crommelin, Lt. and Mrs. C. V. Case, Lt. and Mrs. S. L. Mead, Lt. and Mrs. Paul Clyde, Ens. and Mrs. J. O. Roberts, Ens. and Mrs. D. A. Sooy, Miss Margaret Yvelstra, Miss Virginia Pace, Miss Elizabeth Lee, Miss Martha Reed, Lt. J. A. Ruddy, Lt. Tommy Ashcraft, Lt. C. P. Powell, Ens. J. T. Moynahan, Lt. A. Marengo, Ens. J. G. Shiley and others.

FT. DUPONT, DEL.  
September 1, 1936

A farewell dinner party and dance was given at the Officers' Club for Col. and Mrs. U. S. Grant, III, and their daughters Edith and Julia.

The Club was decorated with a profusion of flowers donated by members of the garrison and civilians of nearby towns. The dance floor of the club was transformed into a huge dining room, where the tables were arranged as a large engineer castle, strewn with beautiful flowers of all colors and interwoven with honeysuckle. Soft candle light provided the illumination. The effect in general, was delightful.

At Mrs. Grant's place was a beautiful corsage of orchids. At the places of Edith and Julia Grant, beautiful corsages of gardenias, all gifts from the officers and ladies of the post. Major Nortner, acting as toastmaster for the garrison, presented Mrs. Grant with a beautiful silver tray, on which was engraved the signature of every officer of the post. Mrs. Grant's reply of acceptance was so warm and effective, that it will be remembered for many, many years by all who heard it. Colonel Grant also gave a parting message, in which he asked the First Engineers to "Carry On," after his departure.

The big surprise of the evening followed Colonel Grant's address, when the Colonel presented the officers mess with a centerpiece, a huge silver tray and flower container, which will be prized by the First Engineers through the ages to come.

After dinner, the floor was cleared, and dancing occupied the balance of the evening.

The non-commissioned officers presented to Colonel Grant, a sheepskin scroll, on which was inscribed their sentiments, and the signature of each non-commissioned officer of the post. Colonel Grant's speech of acceptance showed how deeply he was touched by the gift.

A kitchen shower was given last Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Swick, our latest bride and groom. Bridge, Monopoly, and

Michigan were played, and refreshments later served in the dining room of the club. The enlisted personnel of Ft. DuPont, last Tuesday night, paid Colonel Grant the finest tribute ever paid to any commanding officer. In a driving rainstorm, flooded by lights from the trucks of Headquarters and Service Companies, the Regiment passed in review for their Colonel. The whole affair was in the nature of a surprise, with enlisted men acting as company and platoon commanders.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.  
August 25, 1936

Rear Adm. and Mrs. William D. Leahy, USN, were honored at a large reception in the court of honor at the California International Exposition on Tuesday.

Mrs. George D. Moore, wife of Brigadier General Moore, USA-Ret., was luncheon hostess Friday in honor of Mrs. Philip Ginder, wife of Captain Ginder, USN, who is here visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Talbott, USA-Ret.

An interesting affair was the Friday covers-for-12 dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. William L. Calhoun, USN, for Vice Adm. and Mrs. Frederick J. Horne, USN.

Mrs. Walter B. Woodson, wife of Captain Woodson, USN, has arrived from China. She is to be joined here by Captain Woodson in November.

Lt. and Mrs. Charles Quinn, USN, entertained with a large cocktail party in their Coronado home on Saturday.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Sherman Hoyt, USA-Ret., are leaving soon to spend next year at West Point, from which their son will be graduated in the June '37 class. They were complimented with a dinner given Saturday by Mrs. Lucy D. Heironimus, a charming visitor from Lynchburg, Va.

Miss Marion Zalesky, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William J. Zalesky, (MC) USN, entertained in her home on Friday at luncheon for a group of young friends.

Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover, (AC) USA, was entertained Tuesday evening by Col. and Mrs. Jacob W. S. West, (AC) USA, in their quarters at Rockwell Fld.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.  
August 30, 1936

Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, was a guest at the delightful surprise supper arranged Friday night at their new home in the Monterey Arms by Mrs. George F. Cottle, wife of Captain Cottle, fleet surgeon on the admiral's staff, which celebrated the captain's birthday. Mrs. Cottle, who returned recently from Honolulu, and her niece, Mrs. William Haynes, wore Hawaiian costumes and an Hawaiian luau was part of the surprise. Among the many guests were Rear Adm. and Mrs. Manley H. Simons and four couples who motored up from San Diego.

Fifty guests enjoyed the first of a series of affairs held Friday night under sponsorship of USS Chicago's wardroom officers, a dinner arranged by Comdr. V. L. Kirkman, with Capt. and Mrs. Allen Reed presiding. The series of weekly Friday night dinners are designed to promote better acquaintance between officers of the ship and civilians.

Mrs. Joseph A. Biello, wife of Captain Biello (MC), has returned from a week in San Diego and is soon to take an apartment in (Continued on Next Page)



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## Posts and Stations

### LONG BEACH, CALIF.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Villa Riviera. Families of officers who are newcomers at the Villa include Capt. George S. Bryan, USS Indianapolis; Comdr. M. S. Baker; Comdr. Lucius C. Dunn, USS Chester; Comdr. J. B. Rutter, USS Idaho, and Lt. Edwin S. Schanze, USS Houston. Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Reibe are new residents at the Willmore Apartment Hotel, as are also Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. M. Persfield.

Mrs. Thomas Olin Oberrender gave a luncheon Friday in her Prospect Ave. home complimenting her house guest, Miss Louise Bruce of Annapolis, and Miss Katherine Denison of New York. After spending two months in Minnesota with relatives, Mrs. F. W. McMahon, wife of Lt. Comdr. McMahon, and children have returned to their home at 210 Rivo Alto Canal.

Oceanic Room of Villa Riviera is a busy place Tuesday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock, as fingers fly with sewing, crocheting and knitting done by members of the Navy Officers' Wives Sewing Circle for the Navy Relief. Among those sponsoring the project is Mrs. Clarence Kempff, wife of Rear Admiral Kempff.

### FT. SNELLING, MINN.

August 26, 1936

Within the past week two officers were ordered away from Snelling and have already made their departure. Lts. J. W. Rudolph and W. A. Fleckenstein received orders transferring them to the Infantry School at Benning. As the school opens on September 3 the late orders necessitated a speedy leave taking.

Mrs. Leonard Murphy will return to Ft. Snelling tomorrow after a visit of several months in New York.

Mrs. P. W. Merrill entertained at a luncheon on Thursday at the Officers' Country Club in honor of Mrs. Howard Engler of Kelly Field, Texas. Mrs. Engler, who has been visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. C. F. Thompson, left Ft. Snelling the latter part of the week.

Maj. and Mrs. H. J. Matchett entertained at a dinner party on Friday evening at their quarters and on Tuesday Mrs. Matchett was hostess at a bridge luncheon.

Miss Madeline Matchett returned on Wednesday from a several months visit in the south.

Maj. G. A. M. Anderson and Lt. L. T. R. Trotter have reported for duty at Ft. Snelling. Mrs. Harry Foster, who has been visiting in Vermont returned to Ft. Snelling early this week.

### NORFOLK, VA.

September 4, 1936

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles S. Freeman entertained Tuesday evening at dinner at their quarters at the Navy Yard. Covers were laid for eight.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Jelley were hosts Friday night at a dinner at their home on Rockbridge Avenue, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Paul L. Reed, who will leave shortly to make their home in Washington, D. C.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William F. Murdy entertained Saturday evening at a delightful dinner at their home on Hampton Boulevard in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Edward H. Delaney, who will leave this month for Honolulu. The guests, in addition to the guests of honor, included Comdr. and Mrs. George Mortimer Fraser and Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Hudson.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William B. Fletcher, Jr., entertained Saturday night at a dinner at their quarters at the Navy Yard. The guests included Lt. and Mrs. Walter B. Jarvis, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Robbins.

Capt. and Mrs. K. W. Treacy will leave the Canal Zone September 13 on the U. S. A. T. Chateau Thierry for New York. After spending a short time in New York they will leave for Norfolk to spend some time with Mrs. Treacy's parents, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles S. Freeman, at their home in the Navy Yard. Captain Treacy has been ordered to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, for his next tour of duty.

Lt. Comdr. M. K. Aiken, commanding officer of the USS Williamson, left on Tuesday for Washington where he will meet Mrs. Aiken and with her return next week to Portsmouth.

### FT. BARRANCAS, FLA.

August 26, 1936

Sunday afternoon, August 23, Col. and Mrs. Robert Arthur had the last of a series of "at homes" held during the summer. Those calling included friends from Pensacola, the Naval Air Station, the Post, and officers of the 534th CA, (AA), who are on duty with the CMTC camp.

CMTC dances were held at Gorgas Hall Friday, Saturday, and Tuesday evenings and on Monday night a dance was given there by the officers of the 534th CA, (AA).

Visiting Col. and Mrs. Robert Arthur are their son John, a student at Boston University and Elwood Bryan of Bangor, Maine.

Mrs. Roy T. McLamore has as her guests

her sister Mrs. James B. Waller and Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Guise and family of Cocoa, Fla. The wedding of Miss Sarah Lee Guise to Lt. George R. Wilkins on August 16 has been followed by many parties in honor of the bride and groom. Lt. and Mrs. Wilkins are leaving shortly for a trip to Texas.

Mrs. A. L. Fuller, wife of Col. A. L. Fuller now stationed at Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, and Miss Helen Fuller are visiting Mrs. Fuller's son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. M. A. Hatch. Among those entertaining for her were Mrs. R. K. Cole, Mrs. J. H. Harrington, Mrs. J. B. Hafer, Mrs. E. W. King, Mrs. J. E. Harriman, Mrs. C. E. Rothgeb, Mrs. H. W. Hecht, and Mrs. H. W. Hunter.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Arthur were hosts at dinner Monday, August 24 before the dance. The guests were Mrs. A. L. Fuller, Lt. Col. H. I. Ellerbe, Capt. and Mrs. Hatch, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Harriman, and Mr. John Arthur and Mr. Elwood Bryan.

## Eliminates 2 Year Ensigns Exam

(Continued from Page 11)

sized by the competitive nature of fitness reports during the first two years.

(1) The naval examining board will prepare for the approval of the Secretary of the Navy the final list showing the rank of such officers of the line of the same date of commissions among themselves.

(3) Instructions have been separately issued with respect to the examination and grading of officers of the staff corps and of the Marine Corps serving under revocable commissions.

## This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

Working in close cooperation with organized labor, Lt. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, CE, USA, Works Progress Administrator for New York, is ridding his rolls of "two-timers"—persons who simultaneously hold jobs on relief and in private industry.

## New Coast Guard Cutters

(Continued from First Page)

ment of superstructure and quarters was changed. The original plan was to carry a plane in a hangar built into the superstructure but this has been changed and part of the space will be used for engine-room extensions and shops.

A 25 horsepower motor driven winch is installed on the main deck aft of the superstructure primarily for use with an airplane handling boom which may be rigged from either of two kingposts, one located at each after corner of the superstructure. A plane will be carried on deck aft of the superstructure.

The cutters will carry two 5-inch guns forward, one on a platform on main deck and the other on the forward end of the first superstructure deck with two 6-pounder saluting guns located on the superstructure just forward of the bridge. The 5-inch guns may be replaced by 6-inch and two additional 6-inch guns carried aft for war duty, also, space is reserved for installing the mechanical ammunition hoists required for the 6-inch guns. Three 1.1 automatic anti-aircraft guns may be installed on the bridge deck. A 2½ meter range finder will be installed on the 30-inch fire control tube supported platform above the wheelhouse.

Two 18-inch high intensity are searchlights supplied by 25 K.W. motor generator will be mounted on the bridge, together with two 18-inch incandescent searchlights.

Some estimated weights for Coast Guard peacetime operations are as follows:

Hull 1043 tons; hull fitting 200 tons; engineering (wet) 401 tons; armament 27 tons; ammunition 14 tons; outfits 99 tons; complement 18 tons; provisions and stores 42 tons; water 109 tons; fuel 278 tons.

The propelling plant consists of two curved tube sectional header type oil burning boilers supplying steam to two cross compound double reduction geared turbines driving twin screws designed to develop a total of 6,200 S.H.P. at 254 R.P.M. ahead or 3,720 S.H.P. at 205 R.P.M. astern.

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## Service Congress Committees

(Continued from First Page)

laid down. Large expenditures made this year, however, for the building program already under way will be lessened as ships are completed. Larger funds are expected to be asked for extension of the naval reserve, although in view of the refusal of Congress to expand the Reserve prior to the conclusion of the investigation undertaken by the House Naval Committee, this may not be in next year's budget.

The Army will have a full strength of 165,000 enlisted men during the whole of next year and the appropriations for personnel will be larger. Additional funds for rearmament of the military forces also will be sought—new semi-automatic rifles, new field artillery mounts, anti-aircraft guns, tanks—to carry forward the mechanization and motorization program. In this connection, President Roosevelt's observation at Hyde Park when the new anti-aircraft gun was demonstrated—"I wish we had more of them"—is recalled.

Two movements will be conflicting—the need for properly arming the Defense forces in the view of present World conditions, and the desire to reduce Government expenditures. Those close to affairs in Washington, predict that the 1938 budget estimates will be close to the 1937 figures.

The legislative committees undoubtedly will be busy. The Naval committees will have before them important personnel legislation based on the finding of the General Board, as to the selection system soon to be presented to the Secretary of the Navy. There will also be proposals for a naval auxiliary ship program and probably modernization of the older ships of the fleet.

From the strongly air-minded House Military Committee there is expected to come further pressure for increases in the Air Corps strength. That group probably will continue some of its investigations. Improvement of retirement and promotion conditions among Army enlisted personnel is another likely consideration for the Military Affairs Committee.

All of the committees will lose members. The House Military Committee will lose its chairman, the late Congressman McSwain and its second ranking majority member, Representative Numa F. Montet, of La. who was defeated in the primaries. Representatives Lister Hill of Ala., Andrews J. May of Ky. and R. Ewing Thomason of Tex. the three other senior majority members have been renominated and are practically assured of returning. Other Democrats renominated are: Dow W. Harter of Ohio; Charles I. Faddis of Pa.; Clarence W. Turner of Tenn.; Andrew Edmiston of W. Va.; Edwin M. Schaefer of Ill.; Maury Maverick of Tex.; Frank J. G. Dorsey of Pa.; John M. Costello of Calif. and J. Mark Wilcox of Fla. Three majority members, Representatives William N. Rogers of N. H., Matthew J. Merritt of N. Y. and J. Joseph Smith of Conn. come from states which have not yet held their primaries. New York and New Hampshire have the primaries set for Sept. 15, while the Connecticut convention which selects the nominees meets Sept. 12 and 13.

Of the minority members, Representative Paul J. Kvale, Farmer-Laborite of Minn. has been renominated as have the following Republicans: Representatives Harry C. Ransley, of Pa. (ranking); Donald H. McLean of N. J.; Samuel L. Collins of Calif.; Dewey Short of Mo., and Leslie C. Arends of Ill. Representative Charles A. Plumley will have his name before the Vermont voters Sept. 8, while the only other Republican, Representative Walter G. Andrews is from New York, where the primaries are Sept. 15. A competitor in the Michigan primaries, Sept. 15, is the former Republican Chairman of the Committee, W. Frank James.

Five members of the House Naval Affairs Committee in the 74th Congress will not return. Representative William J. Sears of Fla. was defeated for renomination as was Representative Colgate W. Darden, Jr., a retired Marine

Corps Reserve officer and active junior member of the group. Representative Stephen M. Young unsuccessfully ran for the Governorship of Ohio, while the second ranking minority member, Representative A. Platt Andrew died in office, while Representative George Burnham, Rep. of Calif. retired. Renominated are: Chairman Carl Vinson, ranking minority member Patrick H. Drewry of Va.; Representatives Stephen W. Gambrill of Md.; Frank C. Kniffin of Ohio; J. O. Fernandez of La.; Patrick J. Boland, of Pa.; Leonard W. Schuetz of Ill.; William H. Sutphin of N. J.; Joseph B. Shannon of Mo.; John J. McGrath of Calif.; W. D. McFarlane of Tex.; and Byron N. Scott of Calif.; all Democrats. Representative John J. Delaney, chairman of the subcommittee on aviation and the special subcommittee on naval reserve legislation hails from Brooklyn, and the New York primary, as mentioned above is on the 15th. Representative John M. O'Connell is from Rhode Island and the nominating convention has not yet been held. The junior majority member, Representative Joseph E. Casey is from Massachusetts and the Bay State primary is the same as the New York elections.

The ranking Republican on the Naval Committee, Representative George P. Darrow, of Pa. has been renominated as Representative Melvin J. Maas of Minn. a Marine Corps Reserve aviator and an active and influential member of the committee. Of the other Republican members, Representative Charles D. Millard is from New York, Representative William L. Higgins is from Connecticut where the nominating convention is scheduled for Sept. 12 and Representative Ralph E. Church of Ill. has already been renominated.

Membership of the House subcommittee on military appropriations will differ greatly from that in the 74th Congress. Representative Tilman A. Parks of Ark., chairman of the group, retired from Congress, and Representative Thomas Blanton was defeated in the primaries. The three other Democratic and the two Republican members have all been renominated by their parties.

The Democrats rank as follows: Representative Thomas S. McMillan, of S.C.; Representative J. Buell Snyder of Pa.; and Representative John F. Dockweller of Calif. There will be several vacancies in the appropriations committee and it is probable that Congressman McMillan will accept another chairmanship. The predictions are that Representative Dockweller will become chairman of the group, although Representative Snyder who is senior to him, may take the post if elected. Former Representative Ross Collins, Dem. of Miss. has received the Democratic nomination in his old district and probably will be assigned to the appropriations committee and the War Department subcommittee.

The Navy subcommittee on appropriations seems likely to come back intact, if one or two members can weather the election. Representative Cary, chairman of the group, has been renominated and is unopposed in the general election. Of the others, Representative William B. Umstead of N. C., Representative William R. Thom of Ohio and Representative George W. Johnson of W. Va. Democrats and Representative J. William Ditter of Pa. have been renominated and Representative James G. Scrugham, Dem. of Nevada and Representative Clarence J. McLeod, Rep. of Nev. will probably be renominated.

In the Senate Military Committee, five members are running for reelection. Chairman Sheppard is assured of returning having received the Democratic nomination. Senators J. Hamilton Lewis of Ill., M. M. Logan of Ky. and Nathan L. Bachman of Tenn., all Democrats have been renominated by their party for another term. Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Mass., faces the Massachusetts primary Sept. 15. The other majority members of the committee are not up for election this year, namely, Senators Hugo L. Black of Ala.; Robert R. Reynolds of N. C.; F. Ryan Duffy of Wisc. Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Sher-

(Continued on next Page)



### Service Congress Committees (Continued from Preceding Page)

man Hinton of Ind. and Lewis B. Schellenbach of Wash. Among the Republicans, Senators Robert D. Carey, of Wyo. L. J. Dickinson of Iowa and W. Warren Barbour of N. J. have been renominated, while Senators Warren R. Austin of Vt. and Gerald P. Nye of N. D. are not up for reelection. There will be one vacancy for certain on the Democratic side, to replace the late Senator Duncan V. Fletcher of Fla.

Senator David I. Walsh, of Mass. will be chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, a post he took over late in the last Congress, upon the death of Senator Park Trammell of Fla. Senator Walsh and Senators Millard E. Tydings, of Md., Ellison D. Smith, of S. C., George McGill of Kans., Homer T. Bone, Harry F. Byrd of Va., William H. Dieterich of Ill., Fred H. Brown of N. H., Peter G. Gerry of R. I., and Rush D. Holt of W. Va., Democrats, are not up for reelection this Fall. Senator Richard B. Russell, jr., of Ga. faces a stiff fight for reelection Sept. 9 against Governor Talmadge. Among the Republicans, Senators Frederick Hale of Me., James J. Davis of Pa. and Hiram W. Johnson of Calif. are not facing the electorate this Fall, while Senator Jesse H. Metcalf of R. I. and Senator Henry W. Keyes do.

The Senate military appropriations subcommittee, has only two members facing reelection, Senators Russell of Ga. and Carey of Wyo. Senators Copeland, Hayden, Elmer Thomas, Overton, McAdoo, Norbeck and Townsend will return. The naval appropriations subcommittee is similarly situated. Senator Byrnes, chairman has been renominated, and Senators Copeland, Elmer Thomas, Overton, McAdoo, Hale, Steiwer and Townsend are not up for election. Senator Coolidge of Mass. and Senator Keyes of Vt. are running for reelection.

### OBITUARIES

The Army of the United States paid final tribute to a Secretary of War it loved and respected when funeral services were conducted September 1 at Salt Lake City for the Hon. George H. Dern.

Services were conducted in the great Mormon Tabernacle, the first ever held there for one not a member of that faith. Paying last tribute to the Secretary were President Roosevelt, commander in chief; General Malin Craig, chief of staff of the Army, Admiral William H. Standley, chief of operations and acting Secretary of the Navy, and Maj. Gen. George S. Simmonds, formerly deputy chief of staff and now commanding general of the Ninth Corps Area and the Fourth Army. The latter three served as honorary pallbearers.

While an Army band from Ft. Douglas played a dirge, the Secretary's flag-draped casket was removed from the funeral car that brought it from Washington. Borne by six Army sergeants and escorted by a ranking guard of honor, the casket was carried to a hearse and thence to the Capitol building where it lay in state for four hours before the funeral services.

Utah National Guard, Thirty-eighth Infantry, and the 22nd Field Artillery units, in parade equipment, accompanied the procession from the Tabernacle to the cemetery, where 40 riflemen fired a volley and an Army bugler played taps.

Col. Thomas W. Hammond, USA-Ret., Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of New York City, died suddenly Sept. 2, of a heart attack in New York City.

The body was taken to West Point, where funeral services were held at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Sept. 4. Mayor La Guardia and his wife attended the service.

When Mayor La Guardia was told of Colonel Hammond's death he ordered all flags on city buildings under his jurisdiction flown at half staff. He then paid this tribute to his friend and department head.

"The death of Col. Tom Hammond grieves me personally and is a distinct loss to the

people of the City of New York. He rendered very valuable services under most difficult conditions and did a great piece of work in the reorganization of the Department of Sanitation. He transformed a political machine into a well-functioning, working organization. The city will pay him due tribute."

In March, 1934, Colonel Hammond, a holder of the Distinguished Service Medal, who had served in France as secretary of the General Staff of the A. E. F., and as commander of the Twenty-eighth Infantry in the Meuse-Argonne, resigned from the army and was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Sanitation in the Fusion municipal administration.

He had become an increasingly close friend of Mayor La Guardia since the post-Armistice days. They first met when the Mayor was a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and Colonel Hammond was an officer assigned to accompany the committee on visits to France and to army posts in this country. Colonel Hammond served as War Department Liaison Officer to the committee.

Colonel Hammond was born in Oregon. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, receiving his commission as second lieutenant of infantry in 1905. He was a football player while a cadet and for a time after his graduation was one of the coaches of the West Point eleven. He graduated from the War College in 1923. He belonged to the Society of the First Division, Army and Navy Club and University Club.

His widow, the former Carmelita Yost of San Francisco, and two sons, both West Point graduates, Lieutenants Thomas W. Jr., and Chester Hammond, survive.

Mrs. Doris Frederick Cook, wife of Lt. Col. Gilbert Richard Cook, (Inf.) GSC, USA, after a prolonged illness, died on Thursday, Aug. 27, 1936, at 1500 Crittenden St., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Cook, the daughter of the late Col. Daniel A. and Mrs. Martha Hardin Frederick, was born in Denver, Colo., Aug. 10, 1890. She and Colonel Cook were married Sept. 2, 1914, at the home of her parents at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and in her new status continued to take a leading part in army post activities, lending a splendid background of literary and dramatic education to post dramatics.

Mrs. Cook's unfailing kindness and consideration with untold love made perfect her life, shedding inspiring influence upon her friends.

She is survived by her husband, a son, Mr. Gilbert R. Cook, Jr., a sophomore at Carnegie Institute of Technology; a daughter, Mrs. Cook Garger; a granddaughter Miss Martha Hardin Garger, and a brother, Mr. Alfred Hardin Frederick of Los Angeles, Calif.

Funeral services were held at the Chapel, Ft. Myer, Va., Chaplain Delbert officiating, at 10:30 a. m., Saturday, Aug. 29, 1936. Interment was in the Arlington National Cemetery beside the graves of her parents. The following served as honorary pallbearers:

Lt. Col. John F. Landis, Inf., USA.  
Lt. Col. Joseph D. Patch, Inf., USA.  
Lt. Col. Oscar W. Griswold, Inf., USA.  
Lt. Col. Samuel R. Hopkins, FA, USA.  
Maj. Charles L. Bolté, Inf., USA.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks regrets to announce the death of Capt. Frederick Bosser Cooke, CEC, USN, at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 28, 1936. Funeral services were held Aug. 31, 1936, at 10 A. M. in Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors. Honorary pallbearers, all of the Civil Engineering Corps, were: Rear Adm. N. M. Smith, Capt. A. L. Parsons, Capt. Ralph Whitman, Capt. DeWitt C. Webb, Capt. G. A. Duncan, and Comdr. R. D. Spalding.

Captain Cooke came of a family long distinguished in the annals of New England. The forebears of his father settled in and around Boston as early as 1636, and his mother's family in and around Salem, Mass., between 1630 and 1640. Abner Hosser, a member of his mother's family, was among those killed at the Battle of Concord Bridge. Captain

Cooke's father was Henry P. Cooke, son of the Rev. Sylvester Cooke, a member of the first graduating class of Amherst College. Captain Cooke's father and four of his father's brothers served with distinction throughout the Civil War.

Captain Cooke was born in Cincinnati, March 11, 1879, attended public schools there, and in 1900 graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

In civil life he held various engineering positions in Cleveland, in Boston, and in the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., prior to his being commissioned an Assistant Civil Engineer, USN, with the rank of Lieutenant (Junior grade).

In the Naval service Captain Cooke had a professional career marked by interesting and important duties. From February, 1904 to February, 1906 at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, he was assistant to the late Rear Adm. Rousseau, (CEC), in charge of the drafting room. The outstanding work then in progress was the commencement of the construction of dikes for regulating and increasing the depth of water in Mare Island Strait.

From March, 1906 to November, 1908 he was in charge of the Department of Yards and Docks at the Naval Station, Cavite, during which period a considerable addition was built to the Canacao Hospital, mostly by day labor of Filipinos and Chinese.

From November, 1908 to January, 1909, he was enroute from the Philippines to the United States via India, Egypt, and

Europe; then followed, for a period of about three months, temporary duty at the Bureau; from which he went to the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, and thence for a year-and-four-month period to the Bureau, where he had charge of the drafting room.

Between October, 1910 and January, 1911, he made a voyage to Europe and return with the United States Atlantic Fleet, inspecting commercial dock yards and marine works in England, and naval establishments at Chatham, Cheerbees, Portsmouth, and Davenport in England; at Kiel and Wilhelmshafen in Germany; and at Cherbourg and Brest in France. His description of these dock yards and marine structures later was published, with commentary, in the Bureau's Professional Bulletin.

In 1911, for a ten-month period, he was assistant to the late Rear Admiral Chambers (CRC), at the Navy Yard, Norfolk. Late in the same year he made an inspection of coaling plants and coal handling appliances at several points on the Great Lakes, and along the Atlantic seaboard, at the request of the Panama canal.

From the early part of 1912 until the last of 1916, Captain Cooke served with the Panama Canal on the Isthmus, first as assistant engineer, and then as designing engineer, under Admiral Rousseau, who was a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and later Engineer of Terminal Construction. Captain Cooke was in charge of the design, and to some extent, (Continued on next Page)

### Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

#### BORN

**BROWN**—Born at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 22, 1936, to Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Lyons Brown, a son, W. L. L. Brown, jr., grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Martin C. Shallenberger, (Inf.) GSC, USA, Military Attache at Vienna, Austria, and great-grandson of the late Maj. Robert W. Dowdy.

**GALVIN**—Born at Physicians and Surgeons General Hospital, Pittsburgh, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1936, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. E. J. F. Galvin, Inf., USA, a daughter, Gail Frances Galvin.

**PARHAM**—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Aug. 7, 1936, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. John C. Parham, jr., USN, a daughter.

**SIMPSON**—Born at San Diego, Calif., Aug. 8, 1936, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Robert T. Simpson, USN, a son.

**SINGLES**—Born at the Hospital de Panama, Panama, R. P., Aug. 3, 1936, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Gordon Singles, Inf., USA, a son, Gordon Campbell, grandson of Lt. Col. Walter Singles, USA-Ret., and Col. Thomas Norton Gimpelring, Inf., USA, great-grandson of Col. Lafayette Campbell, great-grand-grandson of Brig. Gen. Frederick T. Dent, great-grand-grandson of Maj. Isaac Snyder.

**SMITH**—Born at St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 26, 1936, to Capt. and Mrs. William Edward Smith, jr., QMC, USA, a son, William Edward Smith, 3rd.

**TAYLOR**—Born at Kapolani Maternity Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 26, 1936, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William N. Taylor, Inf., USA, a son, grandson of Col. and Mrs. W. W. Taylor, jr., (Inf.) IGD, USA.

#### MARRIED

**BAUMER-BROUGH**—Married at Bay Head, N. J., Aug. 29, 1936, Miss Alice Brough to 2nd Lt. William H. Baumer, jr., Inf., USA.

**CARLETON-PAGE**—Married on Aug. 14, 1936, Miss Octavia Garesche Page, of San Diego, Calif., daughter of Maj. and Mrs. John M. Page, USA-Ret., to Mr. Thurston Carleton of Berkeley, Calif.

**DIETZ-THEOBALD**—Married at Newport, R. I., Aug. 27, 1936, Miss Frances Berry Theobald, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. Theobald, USN, to Mr. Herman Wolfgang Dietz.

**HOGARTH-EVERS**—Married on Aug. 24, 1936, Mrs. Frances L. Evers to Lt. Percy Shawbaker Hogarth, USN.

**MONGER-PROCTOR**—Married at San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 22, 1936, Miss Mary Lantz Proctor to Maj. Arvel J. Monger, USA-Ret.

**PERKINS-PASCHALL**—Married at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 22, 1936, Miss Miriam Merrill Paschall to Lt. Col. Robert M. Perkins (CAC), GSC, USA.

**RICE-SULLIVAN**—Married at Haverford, Pa., Aug. 29, 1936, Mrs. Helen Willey Sullivan

to Mr. John Angell Rice, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John H. Rice, USA-Ret.

**SANDERS-GOWEN**—Married at Honolulu, Hawaii, July 14, 1936, Miss Mary Marjorie Gowen, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, USA, to 2nd Lt. Robert H. Sanders, Inf., USA.

**THORNTON-LEISY**—Married at New York, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1936, Miss Helena Marie Leisy to Lt. Comdr. J. Murray Thornton, USN.

#### DIED

**CAMPBELL**—Died at Ft. Banks, Mass., Aug. 25, 1936, W. O. James A. Campbell, USA.

**CARLTON**—Died suddenly at Westport, Conn., Aug. 23, 1936, Mrs. Florence Conne Carlton, wife of Mr. Schuyler C. Carlton, and mother of Mrs. F. J. Cunningham, wife of Lt. Frederick J. Cunningham, USN-Ret.

**COOK**—Died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1936, Mrs. Doris F. Cook, wife of Lt. Col. Gilbert R. Cook, (Inf.), GSC, USA.

**COOKE**—Died at Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 28, 1936, Capt. Frederick Hosmer Cooke, CEC, USN.

**DAVIS**—Died at Warrenton Hospital, Warrenton, Va., Aug. 30, 1936, Mrs. Bertha Spear Davis, wife of Lt. Comdr. Garrett K. Davis, USN-Ret.

**FISHER**—Died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1936, Capt. Harold H. Fisher, USA-Ret.

**GREEN**—Died at Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1936, Commodore Edward H. Green, USN-Ret.

**HAMMOND**—Died at New York, N. Y., September 2, 1936, Col. Thomas W. Hammond, USA-Ret.

**HARTNETT**—Died at Natick, Mass., Aug. 27, 1936, Mrs. Katherine L. Hartnett, mother of Mrs. Alice F. Finan, wife of Maj. Bernard J. Finan, QMC, USA.

**KENNEY**—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Aug. 24, 1936, Lt. Patrick John Kenney, USN-Ret.

**MCGINNESS**—Died suddenly at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1936, Mrs. J. T. McGinness, beloved mother of Mr. Francis A. McGinness and of Capt. J. R. McGinness, Inf., USA.

**MURPHY**—Died at Chevy Chase, Md., Aug. 31, 1936, Maj. Daniel E. Murphy, USA-Ret.

**ROOT**—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 29, 1936, Capt. John A. Root, USA-Ret.

**STEINER**—Died at New York, N. Y., September 3, 1936, Lt. Comdr. Walter L. Steiner, Ch-C, USN.

**WOLFE**—Died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 28, 1936, Comdr. Alfred Shepard Wolfe, USN.

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## Obituaries

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of the construction, of the Cristobal Coaling Plant, the Balboa Coaling Plant, the Balboa Dry Dock, the two 250-ton floating cranes Ajax and Hercules, and of the Naval Radio Stations at Darien, Colon, and Balboa.

Once again, from March, 1917 to July, 1917, after a three-month leave, Captain Cooke served at the Bureau. This was the formative time for the real preparation for the participation of the United States in the Great War. In November of 1917 he went to Norfolk to make appraisal of the just compensation due owners of property commandeered for the Naval Operating Base at Hampton Roads.

In the latter part of 1917 he went to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, for duty, and then again, in 1918, came back to the Bureau for duty preparatory to going to France in charge of the construction of the Lafayette high power radio station near Bordeaux. For his work in France, Captain Cooke had conferred on him the grade of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Upon returning to the United States, Captain Cooke was made a member of the Board on Valuation of Commandeered Property charged with the appraisal of numerous items of real estate all over the country.

This duty was followed by duty at the Training Station, Great Lakes, (September, 1921 to June, 1924), as Public Works Officer of the Station, and of the 9th District; and from July, 1924 to August, 1928 as Engineer in Chief of the Republic of Haiti.

Following his tour in Haiti, Captain Cooke went to Philadelphia as Yard and District Public Works Officer (October, 1928 to June, 1932); thence in July, 1932, to Pearl Harbor, as Station and District Public Works Officer. Here he had charge of important and very extensive work, including the Repair Basin at the Navy Yard.

In July, 1935, he returned to the United States via Europe, and made inspections of dockyards at Japan, Singapore, Italy, Malta, and France. Upon completion of this inspection, he went to his last duty, at Boston, as Yard and 1st Naval District Public Works Officer.

He was a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in succession to his father, and was also a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, and of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He held a membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Captain Cooke will be sorely missed by his associates and by many others, of diverse nationalities, who came into contact with him. It can truthfully be said that his friends are myriad. His unusual understanding in all his relations with others, combined with a fine generosity, endeared him to the masses; his wit and humor, combined with his personal dignity, endeared him to his intimates. His industry and thoroughgoing methods in his work, and his vigor of attack of professional problems, gained the admiration of his co-workers. Truly, he was an outstanding, vigorous, and lovable character.

Captain Cooke is survived by his wife, Olga Faure Cooke, his sons, Frederick A. F., and Henry J. H. Cooke, and by his daughter Olga Cooke.

## Secretary Swanson Returns

Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson returned to his desk at the Navy Department, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1936, after an absence of seven months.

Mr. Swanson has been absent from the Department, except for a few brief visits, since Feb. 5, 1936, when he received a broken rib from a fall against a chair in the bath room of his home. His sickness became more serious later on but he managed to recover satisfactorily and lately has been spending much of his time at Camp Rapidan, Va.

The Secretary is reported as "looking and feeling fine."

## Third Army CPX Problems

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Staff officers of the Fourth and Eighth Corps Areas planning the mobilization of the Third Army for its imaginary war with a mythical Black power assumed to be invading our southern shores, are gaining valuable experience in their varied duties which would be necessary in the event of an actual invasion of our country.

During the mobilization test which is being conducted in connection with the Third Army Command Post Exercise under the direction of Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, Commanding the Third Army and the Eighth Corps Area, staff officers are planning the task of recruiting, equipping, supplying and maintaining the Third Army with an assumed force of some 156,000 officers and men under conditions which would be present under actual war conditions.

The supply officers have discovered, for instance, that in the event of a war that in the Eighth Corps Area alone, the demand for ordinary dry-cell batteries to supply electricity for the hand flashlight is greater than the total supply now on hand and the total capacity of all existing factories in the entire country for the first three months of mobilization.

This discovery is but a part of the research being carried on by officers charged with mobilization planning for the Third Army.

An infantry regiment alone requires 5000 dry-cell batteries to be used in field telephones, signal lamps, radios and flashlights.

Equipping an army for combat is one of the major problems to be met in the event of an mobilization for an emergency inasmuch as it has been found by past experience that the task of raising the man power is an easier objective to accomplish than the job of supplying these men with all of the things they need in a war.

Upon the shoulders of the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster, the Ordnance Officer, the Signal Officer and the Engineer Officer rests the responsibility of procurement, reception, classification, and assignment of personnel as well as the equipment phase of mobilization.

For the purposes of the Third Army Command Post Exercise, it has been decided that the Adjutant General must within the short space of 26 days, secure a minimum of 75,000 recruits to bring the units mobilized up to fighting strength. In order to accomplish this, recruiting and reception stations must be located throughout the Fourth and Eighth Corps Areas. These station commanders then become responsible for determining the duty an individual is best qualified to perform, his assignment and in some instances, the issue of clothing for him.

Mobilization planners have discovered that in the Eighth Corps Area, which is primarily an agricultural section, there will be a shortage of certain types of specialists needed in the Third Army when it goes into the field of battle. One of the shortages probably will be among the ranks of tool makers for the various ordnance maintenance companies. It becomes the duty of the Adjutant General to secure the transfer of these specialists from Corps Areas where large industrial centers are located and these specialists are to be found in larger numbers than in the farms of the Eighth Corps Area.

The Third Army will require a great number of specialists, among them, blacksmiths, locomotive engineers, telegraph and telephone linemen, cooks and bakers, and automobile mechanics.

To better serve the interests of the military service, every effort will be made to place these specialists in positions similar to those they occupied in civilian life.

Volunteers may be found in sufficient numbers to serve the needs of the Third Army and to bring it up to authorized fighting strength, but these recruits are of no value unless the Quartermaster is able to provide food, clothing and shelter for them after their enlistment.

In order to feed, clothe and properly house the new recruits it will be necessary to set up one central agency with a number of distribution points conveniently located at various points

throughout the Corps Area to furnish the needed supplies. Stocks then will be shipped into this central agency from the manufacturing centers of the nation and from this central depot sent out to distributing points organized in the Corps Area.

Station and mobilization center commanders draw on these distributing points for such items as they need to feed, clothe and equip their men.

For this Command Post Exercise the Quartermaster already has calculated the number of shoes, breeches, shirts, hats, quarters of beef, loaves of bread and other items required at any one period during the mobilization.

The plans indicate that as far as possible these supplies will be secured locally, but much will come from the factories located in the Northeastern part of the United States. The Quartermaster is charged with the buying, transportation and storage of these supplies.

In this connection he studies in advance the railroad net and the storage space available in the Corps Area, and where the rail net is not large enough to handle his needs and the storage facilities are limited, he must make plans to expand the facilities.

In a day of motorization and mechanization, the problem of securing the large number of horses, mules, saddles and harness needed to equip the animal drawn vehicles of the Third Army presents another obstacle to be hurdled. Since it is too late to look for these necessities after war is declared, the Quartermaster must plan well in advance.

The ordnance officer mainly is responsible with furnishing the soldier and his unit with the implements to fight a war, such as rifles, bayonets, machine guns, cannon, tanks and ammunition. In this connection he must know at all times how much of these things each organization has so that he may keep sufficient reserves on hand to meet the needs of additional men upon mobilization.

The Signal Officer is charged with the responsibility of installing, operation and maintenance of the Corps Area telephone, telegraph and radio nets and the signal supply system. Since the number of Morse key telegraph operators has decreased during the last few years, the Signal Officer lays his plans to install automatic telegraph transmitting and receiving sets.

This is but one of his many jobs. He must make arrangements with civilian telephone companies to take over the operation of all post telephone systems at military stations since the shortage of trained military personnel will make it necessary for whatever military personnel is available to be used in the field. He also must set up schools to train personnel.

Mapping is one of the major problems to be solved by the Engineers. So far only about three quarters of the vast area of the south has been mapped.

These mobilization problems are being met daily by the Adjutant General, Col. J. A. Berry; the Quartermaster, Col. R. E. Smyser; the Ordnance Officer, Col. J. K. Crain; the Signal Officer, Col. W. E. Prosser and the Engineer Officer, Col. G. R. Lukesch and others.

## Fleet Naval Reserve Transfers

Authorizations for the transfer of the following named men to the Fleet Naval Reserve have been issued from Aug. 24 to Aug. 29, 1936, inclusive:

### After 20 Years' Service

Irby E. Burton, Yeolc, Aug. 31, 1936; John J. Carroll, CMM, Oct. 30, 1936; Harry H. Christie, CMM, Aug. 28, 1936; John G. Davis, PhMlc, Sept. 1, 1936; Wayne Evans, MMlc, Feb. 4, 1937; Abelardo Hokson, Yeolc, June 24, 1937; Effron E. Lipke, CQM, Oct. 5, 1936; Ray T. MacKenzie, CCM, July 30, 1937; Samuel C. Matthews, CY, Sept. 16, 1937; John P. Miller, BMI, Sept. 3, 1936; Harry J. Monterastell, CCM, April 27, 1937; Henry C. Presley, CQM, Dec. 18, 1936; Sidney W. Sessions, CSF, Dec. 27, 1936; Frederick W. Sharpe, CSM, July 1, 1937; Walter W. Simmons, CManth, Jan. 7, 1937; Kyle O. Stewart, CY, Jan. 8, 1937; Michael Woyce, CMM, Nov. 22, 1936.

### After 16 Years' Service

William P. Burmeister, SM2c, Nov. 1, 1936; Bernabe Cruz, Sealc, Sept. 15, 1936; Louis Delaine, CMlc, Sept. 18, 1936; David Eberlight, TM2c, Sept. 1, 1936; Harold H. Farnham, Bmkrlc, Aug. 30, 1936; Bernard W. Kas-

prowski, CSK, Dec. 6, 1936; William A. Kline, MMlc, Nov. 10, 1936.

Rafael Magsalit, OS2c, Dec. 3, 1936; Childs E. Murphy, ACMlc, Dec. 20, 1936; Perry L. Neese, Flc, Aug. 30, 1936; Angel S. Ramirez, CCStd, Aug. 28, 1936; Walter Richmond, QMlc, Mar. 12, 1937; Floyd H. Shrock, PhMlc, Nov. 18, 1936; Frederick R. Trider, EMlc, Feb. 25, 1937; Ben G. Wimberly, MMlc, April 15, 1937; Joseph P. Woods, SC2c, Nov. 17, 1936.

## Naval Reserve, CEC, Enrollees

The following named civilians have been enrolled in the Corps of Civil Engineers, Volunteer Specialists, USNR, with rank and date of rank shown after their names:

Mr. Harry Herbert Schoen, Charleston, S. C., Lieutenant Commander, CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from July 10, 1936.

Mr. Paul Everett Tignor, Baltimore, Md., Lieutenant Commander, CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from July 9, 1936.

Mr. Joseph Nielson Watkins, Pensacola, Fla., Lieutenant, CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from July 20, 1936.

Mr. Roscoe Emerson Van Liew, Denver, Colo., Lieutenant (Jg), CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from July 14, 1936.

Mr. Henry Clay Shald, Clarendon, Va., Lieutenant (Jg), CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from July 20, 1936.

Mr. Herbert Maxwell Shilstone, Jr., Houston, Tex., Lieutenant (Jg), CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from July 24, 1936.

Mr. John Kenneth Batchellor, Denison, Tex., Lieutenant (Jg), CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from July 27, 1936.

Mr. Harold Lorenz Haworth, Huntington, W. Va., Lieutenant (Jg), CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from July 29, 1936.

## Fishburne Plans Opening

Waynesboro, Va.—Fishburne Military School will open its fifty-seventh session Wednesday, Sept. 16, with a greatly increased enrollment. Col. Morgan H. Hudgins, Principal, announced that the enrollment of new students to date is twice that of this time last year and that two additional instructors have been secured in order that the school may adhere to its policy of small classes and individual supervision. The new instructors are Mr. Charles Kruzan, M.A., Columbia, who will be in charge of the instruction of the younger boys and who will also be assistant coach in football, basket ball and swimming; and Mr. Paul D. Wylie, A.B., Yale University, to be head of the German Department and head coach in track.

## Mr. Lloyd Boose Promoted

On September 1, 1936, Mr. Lloyd Boose was appointed Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, Office of the Chief of Finance of the Army. Mr. Boose succeeds Mr. Alphonso Rogers who retired on account of statutory age limit on May 31, 1936.

Mr. Boose has been in the Government service since 1914, and has been on duty in the Office of the Chief of Finance since the Finance Department was created by the Act of June 4, 1920, as Chief of the Personnel Division.

## Need for National Policy

There is a definite need in this nation for the establishment of a fixed national policy—a definite code of its generally adopted ideals and principles—and the establishment of a uniform system for the promulgation of this doctrine to the people, especially to the youth of the land. Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, Commanding the Third Army and the Eighth Corps Area told the assembled delegates of the Department of Texas American Legion convention in Beaumont, Monday, Aug. 31.

General Parker said a program to educate our youth along definite national policy lines is necessary, in part, due to the multiplicity of conflicting political and social doctrines being taught in our educational institutions.

Citing the necessity for the adoption of a fixed national policy, General Parker said that the people should be indoctrinated with a united and solidified national thought which will form the nation's bulwark of defense against agencies which in the future may aim at the destruction of national unity.



## The Military Situation in Spain

(Continued from Page 3)

ans or Germans. Portugal has been very much in sympathy with the Revolutionist side and undoubtedly has been a main source or gateway of supply for them.

France, on the other hand, with its Leftist regime is supporting—and probably more than morally—the Spanish Government. France would be greatly embarrassed if a German supported Fascist regime were set up on her southwestern border. Government success or at any event a Leftist Government in Catalonia is vital to her interests. Another Loyalist supporter is Soviet Russia. Dispatches record that considerable sums of money have been raised by popular subscription in Russia to aid the Spanish Government's fight.

Nazi and Italian interest in the war is two-fold. Defensively, they fear a possible Communist government in Spain and France aligned with Russia. Offensively they would each like a Fascist ally in southwestern Europe and Italy specifically would like a foothold opposite Gibraltar and greater influence in the administration of the Tangier International Zone. It has also been conjectured that the Rebels would in return for assistance promise Italy a naval base in the Balearic Islands and Germany a base in the Canary Islands.

With almost open aid being given the contestants, from these sides, causing frightened talk of a new European War between Rightist and Leftist countries, France proposed a non-intervention pact between the nations of Europe. Several near incidents, in which foreign ships were stopped or fired at by the contestants, including the "Kane incident" complicated the situation and had the World jittery for a time. While there has been considerable delay in the general acceptance of the proposal, it however appears to have temporarily calmed the troubled European waters.

### Naval Treaty Scrapping

Virtual abandonment of the excess tonnage scrapping provisions of the 1930 London naval treaty was forecasted this week with a Japanese announcement that she intends to retain additional submarine tonnage.

Answering Great Britain's note invoking the escalator clause of the treaty so that she may retain 40,000 tons of overage destroyers, rather than 28,000 tons of the latter type craft. Under the terms of the treaty, the signatories must on Dec. 31, 1936 scrap all ships in all categories above the limitation contained therein. An escape clause, however, permits any nation who feels her security endangered to retain what vessels she desires. If invoked by one nation, other signatories are entitled to retain proportionate tonnage.

What has disturbed international circles is that under the treaty it is clear that ships of one category cannot be substituted for those of another type when the escalator clause is used. Japan's action, which will increase the size of her submarine force by one-third, is therefore in violation of the letter of the treaty. It is pointed out, however, that Japan is perfectly free to invoke the clause herself, to retain the submarines she desires, and it is expected that Great Britain and the United States, after protesting the action, will treat the action as if Japan had invoked the clause and will each retain an equal amount of tonnage.

From this action, it becomes plain that the parties to the treaty intend to scrap at the end of this year only such overage ships as it considers obsolete and does not desire to keep regardless of treaty provisions.

While on a ratio as regards larger craft, Japan under the 1930 treaty has parity with Great Britain and the United States in submarines, each being allowed 52,700. Retention of the excess tonnage would therefore give her 68,298 tons of undersea craft, or considerably more than the 52,700 tons which the two English speaking nations planned to re-

tain after Jan. 1, 1937. She will have a superiority over them in submarines regardless of what action they take.

As of July 1, the submarine strength of the three nations, was as follows: United States, 75,000 tons of which 47,000 tons was underage and 28,000 tons overage; Great Britain, 55,000 tons, of which 47,000 tons was underage and 8,000 tons overage; Japan, 73,000 tons, of which 63,000 tons was underage and 10,000 tons overage. It is therefore apparent that while the United States can attain a tonnage equality with Japan at 68,298 tons, a larger portion of its boats will be overage, and actually much less efficient.

Great Britain cannot attain even tonnage equality on this basis, and may feel she must retain excess tonnage in other categories or build additional ships to off-set the Japanese action. This would in turn affect the United States and open up the whole building program.

### Attempted Bombing of USS Kane

Both the Spanish government and rebel leaders this week denied any knowledge of the attempted bombing of the United States destroyer Kane off the coast of Spain Sunday. The denials followed a protest transmitted by the State Department.

The Spanish government denied that the plane which dropped six bombs near the destroyer and which was driven off by anti-aircraft fire belonged to the government and Gen. Queipo de Llano, rebel general, said that his forces had no reason for troubling American vessels.

The United States government demanded that both factions issue orders to prevent another similar incident.

Rebel leaders professed no knowledge whatsoever of the incident and said an investigation would be made. General De Llano said that "appropriate instructions would be given his air forces cautioning them to respect all American vessels in all circumstances."

The USS Kane, under command of Lt. Comdr. John D. Alvis, USN, was one of the five American warships engaged in removing Americans from Spain and was about 40 miles off the coast of Cadiz, Spain, when the attempted attack occurred.

It was displaying prominently two American flags, one from its masthead and one stretched horizontally on an awning above the ship.

The plane, said to be a low-winged trimotor ship, dropped two bombs which exploded in the water beside the ship and about 15 minutes later returned and dropped a third bomb. The Kane then opened fire. Later the airship returned and dropped three more bombs, making a total of six. As the airplane approached the third time, the Kane again opened fire and drove the attackers off.

Neither the bombs or the anti-aircraft fire found their mark.

Meanwhile, it is expected that American ships sent to Spain to rescue United States citizens will be withdrawn very soon. The battleship Oklahoma has left already, leaving a cruiser, two destroyers and the Coast Guard cutter Cayuga still in Spanish waters.

### Plans Inspection Trip

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is planning an inspection trip of training stations, naval reserve units and the various activities under the Bureau of Navigation about Sept. 24, 1936. Admiral Andrews plans to visit the West Coast and take up various matters relating to the U. S. Fleet stationed at San Pedro and San Diego, Calif. He is expected to be gone about three weeks.

### On General Connor's Staff

Col. Leroy P. Collins, GSC, USA, arrived at the Army Base in Boston, Sept. 2 for duty, as Assistant Chief of Staff (G-2) for Military Intelligence, on the staff of Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, Commanding General, First Corps Area. As part of this duty, he will be Public Relations Officer, replacing Maj. Graham W. Lester, Inf., who was transferred to duty with the 18th U. S. Infantry at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.



COMDR. CHARLES L. BRAND,  
(CC), USN

### Honor Comdr. Brand

As the result of a poll of officers of the Construction Corps of the Navy, Comdr. Charles L. Brand, (CC) USN, has been selected for the first award of "The Linnard Foundation Memorial" for "outstanding work in advancing the shipbuilding program, particularly the practical construction features thereof."

Under the trust fund created by the Linnard Foundation a table will be set up in the office of the Chief Constructor upon which the names of those honored will be placed.

Officers on the active list sent their votes to Lt. (jg) R. D. Conrad, (CC) USN. The ballots were not required to be signed, although the name of the officer was written on the envelop. Lieutenant Conrad (the junior officer of the Corps on duty in the Bureau) was the only one to see the ballots. He tabulated them and turned them over to a committee.

Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, chief constructor, referred the results of the canvass to a board composed of Rear Adm. R. W. Watt, USN-Ret., Rear Adm. W. P. Robert, Capt. C. W. Fisher, Comdr. E. L. Cochrane, with Lieutenant Conrad as recorder. The chief constructor was (and is) considered ineligible for the award.

About 90 per cent of the ballots were unsigned which, the bureau held, is satisfactory for matters of this character.

### Retired Pay Ruling Issued

An important decision regarding the retired pay of Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Officers was handed down by the Acting Comptroller General this week, holding that service rendered prior to the effective date of a retirement for physical disability but subsequent to the President's approval of the retirement cannot be counted as active service for computing retired pay.

The decision rendered in the case of Capt. Edward F. O'Day, USMC, was based on the Act of April 23, 1930, the Uniform Retirement Act, which provides that all retirements "shall take effect on the 1st day of the month following the month in which said retirement would otherwise be effective." This law specifies that retired pay shall be computed "as of the date retirement would have occurred if this Act had not been enacted."

The Comptroller holds that officers retired for physical disability come under this law, and that when orders are issued to an officer directing his retirement on the first of a month, they would be, but for the 1930 law, effective when approved by the President. Therefore, it is held if an officer attains a new pay period or a fogie after his retirement orders are approved by the President,

but before the effective date of his retirement, he is not entitled to the increase.

"A casual examination of the Navy Register," the Comptroller stated, "indicates that retirement under sections 417 and 681, Title 34, U. S. Code, prior to July 1, 1930, were made effective on various days of the month, presumably the date of approval by the President in accord with the cited opinions of the Attorney General and Judge Advocate General. As an officer of the Marine Corps retired for incapacity resulting from incident of service prior to July 1, 1930, passed to the retired list on date the President approved the action of the Retiring Board, it is obvious in this case that the date the retirement would have occurred but for the act of April 23, 1930, was April 15, 1930, a date prior to May 30, 1930, at which time Captain O'Day had less than 21 years service. A-77811, July 20, 1936. On the evidence appearing Captain O'Day is not entitled to retired pay based on active duty pay of over 21 years' service."

### WPA Funds

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—The Works Progress Administration has allotted \$458,700 for projects at military posts and stations with the Eighth Corps Area, Maj. Gen. Frank Parker Commanding the Third Army and the Eighth Corps Area, with headquarters at Ft. Sam Houston, was informed this week.

The funds allotted are for the construction of sewer lines, water lines and other public utilities, repair of public utilities, repair and maintenance of transportation facilities, repair of barracks and improvement of parks and recreational facilities.

Air Corps landing fields allotted funds will be used for repair of landing fields, runways, roads, streets and buildings.

Of the total projects approved, Ft. Sam Houston will receive the largest amount, a total of \$171,000.

Other allotments of funds include:

Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. ....	\$60,000
Ft. Logan, Colo. ....	45,000
Ft. Bliss, Tex. ....	48,500
Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Tex. ....	30,000
Normale Q. M. Depot, San Antonio. ....	28,000
Ft. McIntosh, Laredo, Tex. ....	27,100
Ft. D. A. Russell, Marfa, Tex. ....	20,000
Ft. Ringold, Rio Grande City, Tex. ....	14,100
Eighth Corps Area General Depot San Antonio .....	15,000

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### REAL ESTATE

Pasadena and vicinity. See Lt. Comdr. R. J. Weeks, USN, Retd. with Gianetti-Gibson Company, Realtors, 379 E. Colorado, Pasadena, California.

### FOR SALE

212 acre stock, poultry and tobacco farm, thirty miles south of Washington, D. C. 131 acres in good state of cultivation, balance in good timber. Dwelling and all necessary outbuildings. \$8,500 full price. \$2,500 cash required. Balance terms. Ray Harding, Waldorf, Maryland.

### WANTED

Retired non-commissioned officer Army or Marine Corps having Second Division War service, to handle clerical details at headquarters Second Division Association, Washington, D. C. Suitable remuneration. Apply Secretary, Second Division Association, P. O. Box 1330, Washington, D. C.

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Outstanding waterfront on Chesapeake Bay and St. Jerome Creek, St. Mary's County, Maryland 1½ miles shore, Sand beach, excellent anchorage, good fishing, 125 acres private oyster bed; Colonial 7-room house (poor condition), farm buildings; 148 acres, on State road. \$9,000. Leonard Snider, La Plata, Maryland.

# MERCHANT MARINE

## Draft New Shipbuilding Program

The U. S. Shipping Board Bureau is drafting plans for a large ship construction program, aimed to replace 350 American vessels with modern liners, it was reported this week.

The program, prepared primarily in contemplation of the early appointment of the maritime commission which has been authorized by Congress, is the largest drawn by Federal shipping experts since the World War. Virtually every shipyard in the United States would be put into active service, if the program is carried out.

In the tentative list passenger ships and freighters are included and will be designed, it is said, for ready conversion for naval auxiliary purposes in the event of war.

As tentatively drafted, the program would be spread over a period of from six to ten years, depending on the response of privately owned shipping interests.

These estimates have been prepared by the Commerce Department in the belief that the new commission, which is expected to be named by the President shortly, should be provided with a complete survey of the nation's Merchant Marine needs.

The study out of which the proposed construction program grew showed that only 21 of the 380 American vessels engaged in foreign commerce are modern.

Approximately 85 per cent of the 380 vessels are said to be 14 years old or more.

## Financial Digest

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on August 26 shows increases for the week of \$8,000,000 in total loans and investments, \$92,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks, \$117,000,000 in demand deposits-adjusted and \$14,000,000 in time deposits, and a decline of \$24,000,000 in deposit balances standing to the credit of domestic banks.

Loans to brokers and dealers in New York increased \$35,000,000 at reporting member banks in the New York district, loans to brokers and dealers outside New York increased \$3,000,000, and loans on securities to others (except banks) increased \$3,000,000. Holdings of acceptances and commercial paper bought declined \$6,000,000, real estate loans increased \$1,000,000, loans to banks increased \$3,000,000, and "other loans" increased \$9,000,000 in the New York district, \$5,000,000 in the San Francisco district and \$16,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Holdings of United States direct obligations declined \$59,000,000 in the New York district, \$8,000,000 each in the Cleveland and Dallas districts and \$64,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and increased \$27,000,000 in the Chicago district. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government increased \$7,000,000. Holdings of "other securities" increased \$9,000,000.

Demand deposits-adjusted increased \$98,000,000 in the New York district and \$117,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Time deposits increased \$8,000,000 in the New York district and \$14,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Deposit balances of other domestic banks declined \$10,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$24,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

## Command and General Staff School

Opening exercises for the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., were conducted Sept. 1. The invocation was pronounced by Chaplain Luther D. Miller, USA, and Brig. Gen. Charles M. Bundel, USA, delivered the address. Chaplain Thomas J. Lennan, USA, said benediction.

## General Reynolds Returns

Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, USA, Surgeon General of the Army, returned to his desk after a month's leave in the Adirondacks.

## Status of Promotion

### ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since August 28, 1936

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Cary I. Crockett, Inf., No. 29. Vacancies—None. Senior Lieutenant Colonel—Glen E. Edgerton, CE, No. 30.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Clifford B. King, FA, No. 48. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Frank E. Emery, Jr., CAC, No. 49.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Carlisle B. Wilson, Inf., No. 87. Vacancies—None. Senior Captain—Harold L. Milan, Inf., No. 88.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—John E. Mortimer, CAC, No. 234. Vacancies—None.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieutenant—Adrian L. Hoebeke, Inf., No. 318. Vacancies—None.

### Non-Promotion List

Medical Corps  
Promoted to Captain

1st Lt. Raphael A. Edmonston, Medical Corps.

1st Lt. Knox Dunlap, Medical Corps.

1st Lt. Stephen D. Berardinelli, Medical Corps.

### Veterinary Corps

Promoted to Major

Capt. Herbert M. Cox, Veterinary Corps.

Capt. Laurence R. Bower, Veterinary Corps.

## NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

September 4, 1936

The following are the last officers who either have been commissioned in or have become due for promotion to the various grades and ranks in the navy.

### Line

Rear Adm. Walter S. Anderson, Capt. Willis A. Lee, Jr., Comdr. James M. Steele, Lt. Comdr. Dashiell L. Madeira, Lt. Daniel J. Wagner, Lt. (jg) Samuel Bertolet.

### Medical Corps

Rear Adm. Will M. Garton, Capt. Gordon D. Hale, Comdr. John B. Farrior, Lt. Comdr. Clifton A. Young, Lt. Julius C. Early.

### Dental Corps

Comdr. Clemens V. Rault, Lt. Comdr. Alfred R. Harris, Lt. William D. Stagner.

### Supply Corps

Rear Adm. Charles Conard, Capt. Duette W. Rose, Comdr. Louie C. Englis, Lt. Comdr. Errett H. Feeney, Lt. Louis L. Lindenmayer, Lt. (jg) Edward S. Rhea, Jr.

### Chaplain Corps

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. Francis L. Albert, Lt. Comdr. Earl M. Criger, Lt. Warren F. Cuthriell.

### Construction Corps

Rear Adm. William P. Robert, Capt. W. M. Warfield, Comdr. Andrew I. McKee, Lt. Comdr. William J. Murphy, Lt. Victor B. Cole.

### Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhus, Capt. Henry G. Taylor, Comdr. Kendal B. Bragg, Lt. Horace B. Jones.

## NAVY PROSPECTIVE PROMOTIONS

Officers of the Line of the Navy who are on the promotion list for advancement to the next higher grade will make their numbers on the following dates, according to prospective vacancies now known:

### Captain to Rear Admiral

Oct. 1, 1936—Samuel M. Robinson, Lewis B. Porterfield.

Nov. 1, 1936—Rakston S. Holmes.

Jan. 1, 1937—Charles A. Blakely.

### Commanders to Captain

Oct. 1, 1936—William W. Wilson.

Nov. 1, 1936—David F. Ducey, Cary W. Magruder, Ernest W. McKee, William H. Pashley.

Jan. 1, 1937—William R. Purnell.

### Lieutenant Commander to Commander

Oct. 1, 1936—Arthur D. Burhans.

Nov. 1, 1936—Thomas D. Warner, T. DeWitt Carr, Charles P. Cecil.

Jan. 1, 1937—Calvin T. Durgin.

### Lieutenant to Lieutenant Commander

Oct. 1, 1936—E. A. Tarbutton.

Nov. 1, 1936—S. B. Moore, N. B. Van Bergen.

I. D. Wilsie, E. D. Poole.

Jan. 1, 1937—G. D. Martin.

### Lieutenant (jg) to Lieutenant

Oct. 1, 1936—T. A. Smith.

Nov. 1, 1936—E. B. Dexter, S. H. Ambruster, E. C. Madsen, M. F. D. Flaherty.

Jan. 1, 1937—R. N. Norgaard.

## RETIREMENTS OF NAVAL OFFICERS

The following retirements of officers of the Navy will become effective on the dates indicated: (Note—the reason for the retirement is given after the name, as "PD" for retirement for physical disability, "30 years" for retirement on own application at 30 years' service, etc.):

### October 1, 1936

Rear Adm. Frank P. Upham, (64).

Ch. Mach. Louis J. Kreibitz, (30 years).

### November 1, 1936

Rear Adm. Edward H. Campbell, (64).

Capt. George B. Wright, (PD).

Capt. Ralph P. Craft, (PD).

Lt. Comdr. Bruce P. Flood, (PD).

Lt. Frank I. Hart, (Act. of Feb. 28, 1935).

Lt. Guy M. Neely, (PD).

Rear Adm. Middleton S. Elliott, MC, (64).

Capt. William M. Kerr, MC, (PD).

Capt. Myron C. Baker, MC, (PD).

Comdr. George A. Riker, MC, (PD).

Lt. Comdr. Leonard H. Denny, (PD).

Lt. Comdr. George P. Smallman, SC, (30 years).

Ch. Mach. Anthony Iannucci, (PD).

Ch. Mach. George L. McMullen, (PD).

Ch. Bosn. Thomas James, (PD).

Ch. Gun. William W. Eagers, (PD).

Ch. Radio Elec. Edward J. Krueger, (30 years).

### December 1, 1936

Rear Adm. Joseph M. Reeves, (64).

Lt. Comdr. Michael J. Kirukan, (64).

Ch. Pharm. Henry A. Harris, (64).

Ch. Mach. Paul B. Cozine, (30 years).

### January 1, 1937

Ch. Mach. Emmet L. Bourke, (30 years).

## MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

September 4, 1936

Last commissioned Last to make number

Louis McC. Little Major General Louis McC. Little

# FINANCE

## Brigadier General

John C. Beaumont John C. Beaumont

A. A. Vandegrift Colonel A. A. Vandegrift

G. C. Hamner Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Hamner

Daniel R. Fox Major William Ulrich

Raymond F. Crist, Jr. Captain Raymond F. Crist, Jr.

Donald W. Fuller First Lieutenant G. R. Wright

## MARINE CORPS RETIREMENTS

November 1, 1936

Maj. Clarence E. Nutting (physical).

Maj. David S. Barry (act Feb. 28, 1931).

Ch. Mar. Gnr. Charles A. Johnson (30 years).

December 1, 1936

Maj. Gen. John H. Russell (64 years of age).

Capt. Stephen F. Drew (30 years) (additional number).

## PROSPECTIVE PROMOTIONS

(On basis of known vacancies)

November 1, 1936

Cpts. Vernon M. Guymon and Edward G. Hagen to major.

One first lieutenant to captain—not yet selected.

December 1, 1936

\*One brigadier general to major general—not yet decided.

Col. James J. Meade to brigadier general.

Lt. Col. Roy S. Geiger to colonel.

Maj. James F. Moriarty to lieutenant colonel.

Capt. James L. Denham to major.

One first lieutenant to captain—not yet selected.

\*In the event a brigadier general is appointed commandant of the corps to succeed Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, who retires December 1, there will be no promotion of a brigadier to major general on that date.

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## Philippine Defense Plan

(Continued from Page 2)

soldiery of the command are all important tenets in the doctrine of the land elements of the new Army.

### Air and Marine Element

As emphasized in the President's message to the National Assembly, the acquisition by the Philippine Government of a battle fleet lies completely outside the realm of practicability. The item of cost alone precludes serious contemplation of such a project. To a lesser extent the same considerations apply to the development of an air fleet.

However, the defense plan recognizes the vital need for some marine and air equipment, the war purpose of which will be to deny the use of Philippine territorial waters to a hostile fleet and to preserve communications between the islands of the Archipelago. A secondary function of these elements will be to provide a valuable adjunct in law enforcement.

These limited missions have a bearing upon the particular types of equipment with which the Army should be supplied. Particularly it will be the task of these units to prevent huge expeditionary forces of any enemy from approaching these coasts with impunity, and constantly to threaten the safety of any hostile surface craft attempting to operate in Philippine waters.

Because of lack of funds, multiplicity of types is to be avoided, and, whenever practicable, simple, relatively inexpensive items are to be preferred over the more elaborate and expensive varieties. For example, a fast, small torpedo boat is a more appropriate vessel for the Off-Shore Patrol than is a submarine, in spite of the greater effectiveness of the latter weapon under many conditions. A relatively small fleet of such vessels, manned by crews thoroughly familiar with every detail of the coastline and surrounding waters, and carrying, in the torpedo, a definite threat against large ships, will have distinct effect in compelling any hostile force to approach cautiously and by small detachments.

In the fighting element of the Air Corps, fast bombers with a reasonable radius of action will be the principal item of equipment. Other tactical types will be limited to the numbers needed for tactical support of the bombers maintained, while training planes will be procured in the amounts necessary. Three of these have been procured and are being used at Camp Murphy to give preliminary pilot instruction to individuals selected for complete training courses in the American Army at Randolph Fld., Texas. A command plane has been purchased and will soon arrive in Manila. Under the plan every centavo that can be spared from other equally essential purposes will eventually be invested in the development and maintenance of a bombing fleet of reasonable size so as to assure the ability of marine and air units, working in complete cooperation, to deny use of territorial waters to hostile surface craft.

### Law Enforcement

With respect to the internal police functions heretofore carried out by the Philippine Constabulary, the National Defense Act makes no fundamental change other than the incorporation of Constabulary personnel in the Army and the consequent transfer of responsibility for law enforcement from the Chief of Constabulary to the Chief of Staff.

Practically, the principal result of this change is a considerable financial saving to the Philippine Government through the combination of police and defense duties. The distribution of Regular Army garrisons through the Islands automatically provides reserves that, in case of need, will be promptly available for emergency use as police forces. Consequently, the number of men, habitually assigned to this single duty may, with entire safety, be greatly reduced. From the personnel so saved are to be organized the training cadres and skeleton units necessarily maintained throughout the Islands as the framework for organizing, training, and maintaining the citizen Army.

One phase of law enforcement that, in the past, has occasioned considerable embarrassment to local authorities involves the protection of outlying islands and isolated sections of the coastline against spoliation by armed robbers and brigands using small boats to make sudden forays against virtually helpless inhabitants. The self-respect of the Commonwealth and the rights and security of its citizens demand that positive and resolute means be promptly instituted to insure cessation of this brigandage. Heretofore, adequate garrisons and mobile reserves for performance of this necessary mission could scarcely be provided from available personnel, but with consolidation of police and defense functions and the development of trained civilian units, the assignment of sufficient regular personnel for the protection of outlying regions can be undertaken without incurring unjustified risk at other points.

Because of the nature of Philippine geography successful performance of this particular duty requires the use of suitable types of small boats. Pending the development of the Off-Shore Patrol, this kind of equipment is not available to the Army. As a temporary expedient the President has directed the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce to cooperate with Army authorities by making Coast-Guard cutters available for Army use as required. With this assistance the Army is proceeding promptly to the elimination of this particular menace to the peace and prosperity of Filipino citizens.

### Preliminary Training in Schools and in Junior Reserve

The defense plan provides for courses in military training which will be preliminary to the induction of trainees into the Army for their principal period of instruction. These courses are provided in the public school system and for those not attending school, through the Junior Reserve.

Some of the purposes of this training have already been mentioned, the principal one being to shorten the period that trainees will require with the Colors in order to attain a minimum acceptable proficiency as soldiers. Trainee instruction removes the individual entirely, for the period of its duration, from civil pursuits and to this extent interrupts the normal current of his existence. Moreover, the longer the period of trainee instruction the greater the expense to the government for such items as subsistence, uniforms, and general maintenance. Preliminary courses, therefore, are to insure that, with minimum demands upon the individual and with little cost to the government, the trainee may enter upon his principal period of instruction reasonably proficient in elementary military practices, thus permitting rapid progress in higher training.

Another reason for instituting preliminary military training is its educational value, particularly as to the privileges and obligations of citizenship and the functions of defense establishments in a democratic and peacefully inclined State. Because of the long history of the Philippines as a dependency, its citizenry has not been faced with the problem of providing continuously and effectively for the nation's defense, and consequently has not been impressed with the penalties that inevitably follow a lack of readiness to protect national territory and rights. The military courses in the schools are intended to promote clear thinking on these subjects and to develop that sense of responsibility and determination that are necessary if the integrity of the Philippines is to be permanently preserved.

A third reason for instituting military instruction in the public school system is its value in promoting an appreciation of health, sanitation, cooperative methods and organizational discipline, as well as to improve the physical vigor and well-being of individuals. The value of military instruction for these purposes is so obvious as to require no argument. As a by-product of this type of training, it is intended to extend eventually to all individuals undergoing it, the privilege of taking all approved types of vaccinations and inoculations with a view of promot-

ing the general health of the community and of minimizing danger of epidemics.

A final reason of instituting courses of preliminary training in schools, and in the Junior Reserve as explained below, is to insure partial training of those who will be denied opportunity for undergoing a normal period of trainee instruction during their twenty-first year. For various reasons, one of which is lack of sufficient funds, it will never be possible to induct into the service for trainee instruction all able-bodied male citizens annually attaining the age of twenty-one. By establishing preliminary training on the broadest possible base, all those omitted from annual trainee classes will nevertheless have acquired some knowledge of military practices and methods, and will be partially prepared for service in the event of a major emergency.

Training in the Junior Reserve is intended to reach those young men whose attendance at school is terminated at a relatively early age. Between the years of 18 and 21, such young men are required, at certain seasons of the year, to report for week-end training at military stations established in the immediate vicinity of their homes. Fundamentally, the purposes of this training are identical with those listed for that conducted in the public school system.

None of this preliminary instruction will interfere in any way with the productive activity of the individual receiving it, or with his ability to carry on all responsibilities devolving upon him in civil life.

The school courses are progressive in character. Training of the younger students will involve only such subjects as citizenship, sanitation, hygiene, and physical culture. As the individual enters successively higher grades of the school system, his military instruction becomes more and more technical or professional in nature, and by the time he has graduated from high school, it is expected that he will have attained a considerable proficiency in all its phases of training applying to the individual soldier and to small units.

### Cost

The inescapable price of liberty is an ability to preserve it from destruction. Supine sovereignty cannot long exist; defenseless independence is an anomalous combination of terms. In devoting the resources of government to the execution of the functions for which established, the first concern must be to insure the protection of the governed—to provide the means for enforcing their right to live under codes, laws, and institutions of their own making. The amount of resources, both tangible and intangible, so devoted and so used is the premium a nation pays to insure its existence.

The need for minimizing this expense, always important, was a paramount consideration in the development of the Philippine defense plan. The Commonwealth Government has at its immediate disposal no such tremendous financial reserves and pools of credit as are available to some of the older and larger nations. Continuing governmental deficits would almost certainly result in the defeat of the very purpose for which a military establishment is to be developed, which is the preservation of the status that the Philippines are to acquire ten years hence.

To produce economy the first essential is that statesmanship and accepted lessons of world experience be applied to basic design; that is, that the form and size of the defense organism be dictated by probable needs, which may be determined only when there is brought into proper perspective every significant factor of geography, international politics, and commercial relationships as well as national psychology and objectives. General methods of organization, training, and administration must be so devised that, while producing the required professional fitness throughout the Army, they will entail the least possible expense to the government.

In devising a plan appropriate to the Philippines, the need for economy not only dictated an application of the principle of universal military service, but

it had also a definite influence in moulding details of plans involving organization, training, administration, and armament. As a result, judged either by absolute or relative standards, efficiency with maximum economy is the outstanding characteristic of the system prescribed in the National Defense Act.

In carrying out a national undertaking of this character, there is only one substitute for money, which is the patriotism and spirit of sacrifice of individual citizens. These elements, with proper direction and skillful employment, will combine into a tremendous surge of energy of far greater effectiveness than can be developed by money alone, no matter what the lavishness of expenditure. Success, under the Philippine system, is peculiarly dependent upon the determination of the Filipino people to organize and train themselves as a citizen soldiery, and upon their enthusiastic cooperation in making whatever individual effort may be necessary to accomplish this purpose. The whole plan is based upon the fundamental conviction that the Filipino people ardently desire to attain and sustain a status of self-respecting security. This accounts for its extraordinary economy.

The system entails a total expenditure, during the first ten years of its operation, of ₱100,000,000, to be appropriated in equal annual increments. At a cost, therefore, of ₱10,000,000 annually the Philippine Islands will rapidly attain a remarkable defensive strength. Each territorial subdivision of the national territory will become a center of resistance whose subjugation would require such staggering expenditure on the part of a potential invader that the cost thereof would obviously far outweigh any prospective political or economic advantages to be gained. Predatory force instinctively avoids such attacks.

This sum increases the annual governmental budget heretofore obtaining in the Philippines by something over ₱9,000,000, since the cost of the former Philippine Constabulary had grown, by 1936, to approximately ₱7,000,000. Because of this fact there has been expressed by some the fear that the defense system will unbalance the budget and, as a consequence, eventually undermine the solidarity of the governmental structure. In this statement there is involved a fundamental error in reasoning. While in its broader aspects, the construction of the annual budget is a governmental function with which the Military Adviser has nothing whatsoever to do, yet it seems pertinent here to reiterate certain truths with respect to the priority that must logically be accorded to expenditures for a minimum acceptable security. Since an independent status cannot long endure in the absence of reasonable protection, the minimum cost of providing such protection logically becomes the first, not the last, charge against governmental revenues. While it is reiterated that the most rigid economy must govern every expenditure for this as for all other purposes, yet once the minimum defense requisites have been determined by properly constituted authorities the cost of satisfying them must be met or, in the long run, resultant risks will develop into disaster involving loss of independence and national degradation.

(To be continued)

### Candidates for USMA

The following named candidates at large have been designated for the March 2, 1937, entrance examination with a view to admission to the United States Military Academy July 1, 1937:

Burton C. Andrus, Jr., Washington, D. C.  
Robert E. Brooks, Fishers Island, N. Y.  
John Earl Buffin, Washington, D. C.  
Charles Joseph Canella, Schoddt Barracks, T. H.  
Glenn H. Easton, Jr., Washington, D. C.  
Robert Vernon Jacobs, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.  
Owen Richard Meredith, Ft. George Wright, Wash.  
Hume Peabody, Jr., Ft. Shafter, T. H.  
Pvt. George P. Senoff, Jr., Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
Donald V. Thompson, Stanton Preparatory School, Cornwall, N. Y.  
Henry William Frruth, Post of San Juan, P. R.

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